THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 177

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

SIMON PLAN MAKES INDIA LOOSE UNION

Federation of Autonomous States Provided For Under Constitution

INDEPENDENT RULE FAVORED FOR BURMA

Removal of Barriers of Caste Assigned to People—Army Controlled by British

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The eagerly awaited second volume of the report of the Indian statutory commission under Sir John Simon has been published and proves even more sensational than anticipated.

It embodies unanimous proposals put forward by an authoritative body representing all political parties at Westminster for a completely new and democratized federal constitution for the vast expanse of India, modeled partly on the United States system and partly upon that of Britain.

This new constitution is designed to enable India to go cautiously forward toward complete self-government within the British Commonwealth of Nations, no longer as in the past by periodical jumps started by one royal commission after another, but by steady and continuous growth dependent for its speed upon gradual removal by Indians themselves of religious, racial and caste obstructions to such advance.

Outline of Changes

The mechanism for carrying out this policy is described in a series of proposals occupying 300 closely printed pages and covering all the chief departments, not only of the central government at Delhi, but also of provincial governments.

The main changes proposed are to establish without delay—subject only to safeguards capable of being dropped whenever they cease to be necessary—full and responsible government in each of the major Indian provinces, which would then be federated with one another and with semi-independent Indian native states with their consent under a central government at Delhi.

This central government would be appointed by the British Viceroy, but the federal assembly would indirectly

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Boiling Springs to Furnish Heat in Iceland City

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Nature supplies strange compensations for climate. Iceland is a cold island, subject to unusual rigors of winter, but if projected plans are carried out the inhabitants of the capital city, Reykjavik, will have no coal bills or any other worries connected with heating during winter months.

North Winship, United States Consul-General at Reykjavik, has reported to the Department of Commerce that numerous springs of boiling water near the city are to be piped in for both heat and power. It is expected that there will be more than sufficient to supply the entire heat and power needs of the city.

The subterranean heat, derived from springs of volcanic origin, has been successfully used in heating a house, in cooking and washing, and in warming the soil in the course of experiments made during the last two years by the Icelandic Engineering Association, the report states. The water was taken from drillings made about two miles from the city at "Wash Springs."

On the basis of these experiments, a system is to be constructed immediately which will heat three institutions, the national hospital, a school and an indoor swimming pool. Provided this proves successful, the system will be gradually extended to meet the demands of the entire community.

Women Gain Power in British Services

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—How women are gradually taking their place in the civil service of Britain's colonial empire was explained by Lord Passfield in opening the session of the colonial conference here June 23.

"There is nothing woman cannot do nowadays," he said, adding that he expected to see many more women doctors and teachers in colonial service in the next decade. One of the most recent appointments to the Nigerian education department was a woman who had been librarian at Girton College, Cambridge.

Lord Passfield also discussed the question of films which, he said, were going to exercise a tremendous influence in the colonies. He urged the conference to consider the educative possibilities of this form of entertainment and also to devise suitable methods of censoring what was undesirable.

LONDON BARS NEGRO PLAY

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Lord Chamberlain has refused to license the stage production in London of Marc Connelly's Negro drama, "The Green Pastures," which is having a long and successful run in New York.

Flier to Transport Own Automobile

By the Associated Press

New York

CAPT. R. D. ARCHIBALD, British flier, plans to carry an automobile on his flights hereafter, mainly for picnics when he lands somewhere.

He has come from England with the car, a tiny thing, weighing half a ton and three feet high. A plane he is having built has parking space.

Monroe Policy Is Elucidated by Long Study

Identic Notes Enunciating Clarification of Doctrine Sent to Officials

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—On the basis of an exhaustive study of the Monroe Doctrine by J. Reuben Clark when he was Undersecretary of State, the State Department has formulated a restatement of the historic policy which disclaims any right of intervention in Latin-American countries.

Identic notes enunciating the clarification are understood to have been distributed to all the American diplomatic missions throughout Latin America, but as yet no action has been taken to order their delivery to the Latin-American governments.

Mr. Clark's thesis was prepared at the direction of Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, in compliance with a request by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, approved by the Senate in 1928. The report was made public early in March of this year, but no action has as yet been taken by the department on the formal notes that Mr. Kellogg prepared for distribution to the Latin-American countries to accompany it.

While Henry L. Stimson, Mr. Kellogg's successor as Secretary of State, has as yet not ordered the notes transmitted, it was definitely stated at the State Department that the Clark interpretation and Mr. Kellogg's official commentary upon it represents the present regime's views on the subject entirely.

Unofficial explanation of the delay was that owing to naval conference demands and other pressing problems Mr. Stimson has not had time since taking office to examine the Kellogg document.

Mr. Kellogg, it is reliably known, considered the clarification of the greatest importance and one of the most significant acts of his administration. It is understood that the statement had the whole-hearted indorsement of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and such men as Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Kellogg's purpose in formulating the restatement, it is explained in quarters reliably advised about the matter, was to sweep clean the slate of prejudice and criticism that is so widespread throughout Latin America against the Monroe Doctrine and to convince Latin Americans that the historic document is not a device for enabling this country to intervene in their domestic affairs.

Because of the experience of the United States in Nicaragua and Mexico during his incumbency as Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, it is declared, felt very keenly the need for such a declaration. He also considered it desirable to pledge this policy as the official position of the United States Government.

"The Monroe Doctrine," the Kellogg statement declared, "states a case of the United States vs. Europe, and not the United States vs. Latin America."

Taking direct issue with the so-called Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, the Kellogg redefinition states:

"Such arrangements as the United States has made for example with Cuba, Santo Domingo, Haiti and Nicaragua are not within the Doctrine as it was announced by Monroe. They may be accounted for as the expression of a national policy which, like the Doctrine itself, originates in the necessities of security or self-preservation, and was outlined in what is known as the 'Roosevelt corollary' to the Monroe Doctrine; but such arrangements are not covered by the terms of the Doctrine itself."

PLANE UP 302 HOURS STILL GOING STRONG

CHICAGO (AP)—At 6:40 a. m. (C. D. T.) June 24, Kenneth and John Hunter, piloting the refueling endurance plane City of Chicago, had been aloft 302 hours in their attempt to break the world record of 420 hours plus held by the St. Louis Robin.

At the 300-hour mark, 109 refueling contacts with the ground crew had been made. To escape the heat, the fliers had been hovering around an altitude of 3000 feet.

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DRY ENTHUSIASM IS STILL STRONG, MEETING SHOWS

Second Boston Garden Rally Planned at Park Street Church Gathering

Evidence that enthusiasm aroused by the Prohibition Loyalty League's "victory rally" in May is still flaming high was apparent at the Park Street Church June 23, when the league conducted another, but smaller, rally to pave the way for a second gigantic Boston Garden meeting Oct. 19.

Despite the sultry weather, approximately 500 people gathered in the church overlooking the Boston Common and entering with much zest into the singing of prohibition songs led by Mrs. Walter Burns, remained to applaud the speakers and unanimously indorse the action of the executive committee in procuring the Garden and planning a state-wide educational and advertising campaign.

Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the church and president of the league, presided. In his introductory remarks he explained that his own address was printed and would be found in the seats. He quickly sketched the extent of the prohibition movement and the necessity for intelligent action toward its support.

"If you want to attain an immortal fame," he declared, "attach yourself to some great cause. World emancipation is the great objective of prohibition! Pray for it! Proclaim it! Push it!"

In his "sermon" on the subject, he quoted from a previous radiocast address in which in answer to the wet argument of "temperance through education" he had replied:

"Try education? We did for a hundred years. Prohibition is the result. Now we want to enforce what we have learned through education."

Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United States Attorney, who had been advertised to speak, not being present, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, was called upon.

She explained a program now well under way in which the women of all groups interested in the dry cause were being organized to correct false statements circulated by the press. She also told of a series of town meetings to be held in every community in Massachusetts to "get the facts to the people."

Her talk contained a most enthusiastic indorsement of William M. Butler for nomination to the United States Senate on the grounds that, "in the face of much opposition, he has taken his stand for prohibition as written into the Constitution of the United States."

Mrs. William H. Brown, a leader of the Massachusetts Law Enforcement League, spoke briefly on the agencies that had brought prohibition as a protective measure to the American home. She announced that her organization was sending two things into every Massachusetts home: a letter explaining the referendum (which few people, she said, understood), and a postal card showing the wording of the referendum as it would appear on the ballots this fall.

Dr. Robert Watson, president of the Lord's Day League of New England, told of his experience in New York City as a pastor, and how following prohibition there was a shortage of scrub women because such workers were able to remain at home since their husbands had stopped drinking.

Other speakers were Dr. William Radcliffe and William Clapp, treasurer of the league.

Millions Given to Aid the Study of Shakespeare

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The sum of $10,000,000 is designated to further the study of Shakespeare in the United States, according to the terms of the will of Henry Clay Folger, former chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company.

A large part of Mr. Folger's estate goes to this gift to the nation of the Folger Shakespeare Memorial which includes a $2,000,000 building being erected in Washington, near the Library of Congress, to contain the donor's Shakespeareana, consisting of a famous collection of 35 first folios, rare editions, art objects and autographs of persons connected with the Elizabethan period.

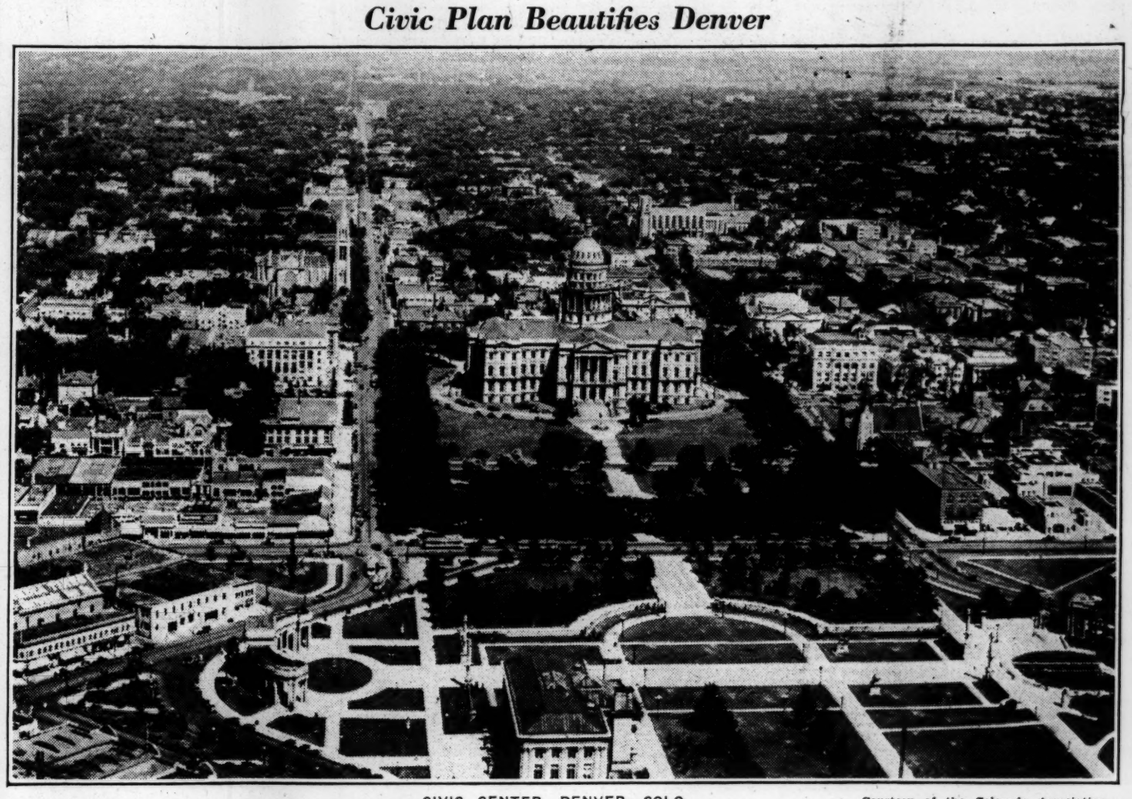
There are 25,000 volumes in the collection. The income of $8,000,000 will be available for maintenance of the building and its collection, as well as to endow the institution's services in disseminating knowledge of Shakespeare's works. An income of $100,000 or more annually from the memorial fund is to go to Amherst College authorities as compensation for administering the fund.

Mr. Folger started his Shakespeare collection when he was an undergraduate at Amherst, 50 years ago. He passed on June 11, 1930. Establishment of the memorial was made possible by the approval of Mr. Folger's heirs. Otherwise, under the New York State laws he would have been unable to leave more than half his estate to a public trust. Mr. Folger's widow, Emily C. J. Folger, who has long shared his enthusiasm for the Shakespeare memorial project, received $90,000 annually from the estate. There are bequests totaling $300,000 to other relatives.

HOOVER NOMINATES JUSTICES

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover June 23 nominated Oscar R. Luhring, of Indiana, and Joseph W. Cox, of Washington, D. C., to be associate justices of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Civic Plan Beautifies Denver



CIVIC CENTER, DENVER, COLO. Courtesy of the Colorado Association

Air View of Development in Colorado's Capital, Showing the Capitol Building in the Center With the Symmetrical Park Arrangement in the Foreground.

PARKING PUZZLE CONSIDERED BY CITY PLANNERS

Hoover Sends Greetings to National Conference at Denver

By TULLY NETTLETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—If five persons were asked what city planning means, the inquirer might readily get five different answers. To one it would mean beautification, to another zoning, to another street widening, to another rapid transit extension and to the fifth the laying out of a civic center.

Not any one of these alone but rather the coördination of them all is what actually constitutes city planning, Edward M. Bassett of New York, president of the National Conference on City Planning, told the gathering here on June 23. He defined city planning as "the coördination of streets, parks, sites for public structures, zoning districts and routes for public utilities."

President Hoover sent greetings to the conference expressing his "best wishes for a fruitful discussion of this very important subject."

The President added, "The increasing complexity of city life makes it even more necessary that farsighted provision for future expansion shall consider measures not only to conserve economic values, but also to make wise provision for the recreation of the men, women and children of these great communities."

Correlation Illustrated

The correlation of the numerous phases of city planning was illustrated in part in the first day's program for starting with regulation of real estate subdivisions the discussion veered to modern motor arteries and relief of downtown traffic congestion, took in a description of Denver's mountain parks by Major Benjamin F. Stapleton, and ended in a symposium on civic centers prompted by the influence of the spacious and attractive Denver civic center which the delegates have admired.

Liveliest interest attached to an analysis of the parking problem by Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Albert Russel Erskine Bureau of Street Traffic Research. Dr. McClintock declared lack of terminal facilities for automobiles in downtown districts largely destroys the usefulness of many street widening and super-highway projects, since the cars are only

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Parliamentary Rule for Spain Evolved by King and Liberals

Alfonso and Señor Alba Meet in Paris to Draft Program Making King President for Life, Calling Elections, Setting Up Cortes, and Forming Liberal Cabinet

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Possibility of a new democratic election in Spain, a new Cortes and a parliamentary government in connection with which King Alfonso would become President for life, was definitely envisaged, as a result of a conversation which the King held in Paris with Don Santiago Alba, former leader of the Liberal Left, who has been in exile in France since the beginning of Gen. Primo de Rivera's dictatorship.

King Alfonso stopped especially in Paris on his way to London to see his old friend Señor Alba, and the conversation is described as one of the most important events in Spanish history since the adoption of the Constitution of 1876. It is understood that as a result of the talk, Señor Alba may return to Spain to supervise the radical but peaceable changes in government.

Señor Alba declared his willingness to head a government which would establish a parliamentary régime similar to those in Great Britain or Belgium with King Alfonso as President for life. The King is reported to have consented in general to Señor Alba's proposals.

Señor Alba came to the King's rooms in the Hotel Meurice following the receipt of an invitation conveyed by the Duke of Mirada, and spent two hours in discussing the present situation in Spain. The King opened the conversation by complimenting Señor Alba upon articles which he wrote for the Spanish and foreign press early in May, whereupon Señor Alba elaborated his political program.

He declared himself in favor of holding general elections sincerely based on universal suffrage, to be followed by a radical but peaceable revision of the constitution. If the elections should give a monarchist majority, he considered as indispensable a democratic parliamentary régime which would render impossible dictatorship of any sort. King Alfonso raised no objection to being assigned the functions of President for life, but refrained from committing himself when Señor Alba insisted upon the necessity of public guarantees being given by the crown that it would never act otherwise than as a moderating power in the Government.

Señor Alba reiterated plans which he had formerly championed for judicial, economic, military and educational reforms, and emphasized the urgency of overcoming the financial crisis which in his opinion has arisen from causes other than strictly financial ones.

Señor Alba praised the present government, headed by General Berenguer, and urged all parties to reach a fundamental agreement concerning the régime which is to succeed it. He expressed his appreciation of offers for unconditional support made him by Marquis Dalhucemas and Count de Romanones and declared that if called to form a government he would

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Nanking Clamps Lid on Reports From War Zone

SHANGHAI (AP)—Although the nationalist armies were deployed over a great battle line from central Honan Province to the Kiangsu border and thence northeastward along the south bank of the Yellow River, they were believed June 23 to be renewing hostilities in an attempt to crush the northern alliance.

The apparent renewal of hostilities came after a brief cessation of fighting which had been in progress for seven weeks. During that time the rebellious northerners threatened the existence of the Nationalist Government.

Shanghai remained June 23 with but slight knowledge of the battle trend. Without explaining its action, which apparently was designed to withhold news from the war theater, the Government set up a news censorship in comparison to which similar moves in the past were mild.

Other than announcing that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist President, had ordered his forces again to seek to drive the northerners north of the Yellow River, the military did not allow the circulation of advices on what was occurring.

TIENTSIN (AP)—It is understood that foreign consuls June 23 recommended recognition of the Tientsin customs as taken over by Yen Hsi-shan, the northern leader, and resumption of ship clearances through the present customs staff.

Lenox Simpson, the British subject installed as commissioner of customs by Yen in succession to Col. Hayley Bell, has recruited a staff of six foreigners, two of them formerly customs employees and the others from business firms. He appealed to the commander of the American garrison to release men formerly employed in the customs house and also men who, able to purchase their discharge, would be willing to join the staff.

250 Years' Algonquin-Wampanoag Breach Ended at Solemn Conclave

GAY HEAD, Mass. (AP)—A breach standing between the Algonquin Indians and the Wampanoag tribe since the time King Philip executed an Algonquin chieftain, back in the days when Pilgrims were still fighting the obstacles of the New England wilderness, was ended June 24.

In solemn dignity the hereditary chieftain of the Wampanoags sat in council with the Algonquins here, and the Indians on this island, Martha's Vineyard, again became affiliated with the dominating Massachusetts tribe.

How the Algonquins, whose hereditary home is in Maine, came to the island has long puzzled the white man. But Indian lore has it that long before the white man came to New England shores the Algonquins drifted down from Maine on a monstrous cake of ice. They became affiliated with the Wampanoags and accepted their chiefs as rulers. Thus King Philip became their ruler. He died in 1676 after waging a ruthless war against the white invaders.

During one of his visits to the island Philip executed an Algonquin chief and lost the support of the chief's followers. When he called upon the Algonquins on the island to take up their war clubs against the white men the Algonquins refused to join him. It has been established as fact that the Algonquins acted as guards for the settlers on the island.

The Rev. Leroy C. Perry of Providence, hereditary chief of the Wampanoags, came here last night as Chief Yellow Feather, and made the overtures that brought the rebellious tribe back into the fold after more than 250 years' absence. The councilors sat in a circle on chairs, listened to Yellow Feather, made their decision and passed the peace pipe. The speeches were made in English but sign language was used at times and an invocation to the Great Spirit was given. There were 80 present. The Algonquins then elected Lorenzo Jeffers chief. His Indian name is Mittark and he is a direct descendant of King Philip on his mother's side.

HAIGIS TO REPRESENT ALLEN AT SALT LAKE

John W. Haigis, State Treasurer, will represent Gov. Frank G. Allen at the annual governors' conference to be held in Salt Lake City June 30-July 6, instead of Lieut-Gov. William S. Youngman, who will be unable to attend due to pressing state duties and Tercentenary activities.

POWER BOARD BILL SIGNED BY HOOVER

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover on June 24 signed the bill for reorganization of the Federal Power Commission.

The new commission of five members to be appointed by the President will take the place of the three Cabinet officers who now administer the Water-Power Act.

PENSIONS BILL PASSED; HOOVER STILL OPPOSED

Vote in Senate Is 66 to 6—Measure Now Goes to Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Senate on June 23, on the same day that it was advised by the President that he was opposed to the $100,000,000 World War veterans compensation bill, completely disregarded the admonition and by the overwhelming majority of 66 to 6 approved the measure.

The Senate's action, indicating its attitude toward his views, in no way modified the President's outspoken disapproval of the bill. In a statement issued June 24, the President was even more condemnatory of the method than in his original declaration, characterizing it as "bad legislation" and as "unfair to the whole spirit of the World War veterans." He reaffirmed with emphasis his desire to take generous care of the emergency and marginal cases, whose needs were the basis for the inception of the legislation, but to set up the system of compensation that the bill proposes he denounced as "wasteful and discriminatory."

Those voting with the President on the issue were: Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut; Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Senator from Massachusetts; Daniel O. Hastings (R.), Senator from Delaware; David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; Frederick C. Walcott (R.), Senator from Connecticut, and James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who supported the President throughout the debate on the measure, was not recorded as voting on the final roll call and no explanation was offered as to his disappearance from the Chamber.

The measure now goes to conference to adjust the marked differences between the Senate bill, which calls for an initial additional expenditure for compensation purposes of $102,000,000, and the House bill which would require $180,000,000. Sponsors of the legislation expressed confidence that the House would accept the Senate compromise.

Supporters of the bill were jubilant over the sweeping Senate victory. They contended that the overwhelming Senate vote insured enactment of the measure should the President, as is expected, veto it.

That the proponents of the legislation can put it through the Senate over a presidential veto is unquestioned, but whether the same can be done in the House is problematical. A two-thirds majority is necessary, and it is pointed out by Administration leaders that there were 157 votes cast for recommitting the bill to com-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Prisoners Mutiny in Rangoon Jail

RANGOON, Burma, India (AP) — Fifty-six persons were killed and 71 wounded in a mutiny in the central jail here June 24 after malcontents had denounced the Simon report. Two hours of hand-to-hand fighting between the convicts and the military police ensued.

After the convicts had seized the weapons of the inner warders they raided the prison armory all equipping themselves with arms and ammunition. They then retraced their steps to the workshops.

Taking cover wherever they found it in the workshop and without its walls, the convicts kept up the battle with the forces of the law until their ammunition was exhausted. They then surrendered.

FLIERS RADIO 'ALL WELL,' IN MID-ATLANTIC

Southern Cross Last Reported 990 Miles Out From Irish Coast

'SEA LIKE MILL POND,' SAYS ONE MESSAGE

Find Weather Cold but Flying Easy—Making About 100 Miles an Hour

S. S. INGOMA (AP)—The westward bound airplane Southern Cross reported its position as 990 miles from Cape Race, Newfoundland, in a message to the Steamship Ingoma at 3 p. m., Greenwich time (10 a. m. eastern standard time), June 24.

BALDONNEL AIRDROME, Irish Free State (AP)—The Southern Cross was 800 miles out from the Irish coast and "going strong," a wireless message from it said at 1:30 p. m. (7:30 a. m. E. S. T.).

The position, 800 miles out, would place the Southern Cross close to the halfway over-water mark between Ireland and Cape Race, Newfoundland.

The four men aboard it, Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith, J. W. Stannage, radio operator, M. E. Van Dyk, assistant pilot, and Capt. J. T. Saul, navigator, were in gay spirits as was indicated by their many messages picked up in Baldonnel and London as well as by ships at sea.

"Slightly overcast," said a message picked up in London at 1:15 p. m. "Ocean like a mill pond. Traveling 100 miles an hour. If conditions were like this always, ocean flying would be easy."

It was cold, high up there over the Atlantic, but the fliers were dressed for it and their messages showed no loss of zest for their great adventure.

"Shooting suns and things!" said one message received shortly after 10 o'clock. "Gee, icy cold outside. I bet Van and Smith are feeling it. We are all wrapped up like polar explorers, but it is still pretty nippy."

Only once before has this stretch of turbulent water been crossed successfully in a westerly direction. That was by the monoplane Bremen manned by Col. James Fitzmaurice, an Irishman, and two Germans, Capt. Hermann Koehl and the late Baron Von Huenefeld. Even they fell short of their goal, landing at Greenley Island, a lonely spot on the coast of Labrador where they remained for days before they could be brought southward.

Major Kingsford-Smith's most famous previous flight was his trip from Oakland Airport on the coast of California to Wheeler Field, Honolulu, and thence by way of the Fiji Islands to Australia, his native land. That was in June, 1928.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith, in the airplane Southern Cross, took off on an attempted transatlantic flight on the morning of June 24 from Port Marnock, on the northern outskirts of Dublin.

Despite the early hour, the Strand was crowded with cheering spectators, most of whom had remained throughout the night.

Major Kingsford-Smith and his crew of three flew the plane from Baldonnel to Port Marnock at 6:30, June 23, after having received favorable weather reports from the British Air Ministry. Fueling of storage tanks with 130 American gallons of petrol took till 3 o'clock. While this important work was being carried out the four airmen snatched a few hours of sleep, took a hearty breakfast at 3 o'clock and were again at the taking-off ground at 3:30 and eager to be off. Maj. James McNeill, Governor-General of the Irish Free State, visited Port Marnock to witness the departure.

Mrs. McNeill prepared hot drinks carried in thermos flasks and sandwiches of ham, tomato and eggs which the crew took with them. Their food supplies were extraordinarily scanty.

Engines began to hum at 3:30 and were run a full hour prior to the start to warm them. Taxiing along the one and three-quarter mile runway, the famous plane, weighing seven tons fully loaded, gradually increased speed as it neared the starting flag, and then rose gracefully into the air as lightly as a swallow, circled round the bay once at a low altitude, then, crossing the beach again over the heads of the wildly cheering crowd, disappeared swiftly from view.

It is expected the Southern Cross will reach Cape Race at 2 a. m. June 25, and the complete journey to New York, it is hoped, will be covered within 35 hours, provided no heavy gales are encountered in mid-Atlantic. The plane's radio operator will send out half-hour and hourly messages. The call signal of the Southern Cross is VMZAB, but all messages will be in Morse code. Wavelength used will be 33.3.

$10,000,000 SPANS APPROVED BY HOOVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—With President Hoover's signature affixed to the bills authorizing construction of two bridges across the Niagara River connecting Grand Island with Buffalo at the south and Niagara Falls at the north the only formality is a local hearing before the local War Department engineer. This is expected to result in final approval of the $10,000,000 spans which first were authorized by the State Legislature in bills passed last winter. The spans are scheduled to be opened for automobile traffic in the summer of 1932.

COL. WOODCOCK OF MARYLAND NEW DRY HEAD

Becomes Director of Prohibition Under Justice Department Régime

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The militantly dry United States Attorney from Maryland, Col. A. W. W. Woodcock, has been selected by President Hoover and the Attorney-General to be director of the bureau of prohibition in the Department of Justice as the first step in the reorganization of national enforcement. The salary is $9000.

At the same time it was learned that Dr. James M. Doran, present head of the prohibition bureau, will take the position of commissioner of industrial alcohol in charge of liquor permits in the reorganized bureau in the Justice Department. He receives a salary of $9000 at present and will continue to receive the same salary in his new post.

Colonel Woodcock's efficiency in office won him the distinction of being called as expert to the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement last winter, where he spent several months making a study of enforcement of federal and state dry laws.

"He has gained the respect of his State for the fair, fearless and efficient manner in which he has performed his duties," William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, said in announcing the appointment.

The Williamson Act transferring the enforcement of the dry laws from the Treasury to the Department of Justice takes effect July 1, at which time Colonel Woodcock will take office. The appointee comes from Salisbury, Md., and was first appointed federal attorney for that State in 1922. He is 46 years old, a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, received the LL. B. degree from the University of Maryland in 1910 and later received an M.A. degree from Harvard in 1912. He has practiced law in Maryland since 1914. He was Assistant Attorney-General of the State immediately prior to his appointment as United States Attorney.

Colonel Woodcock is a lieutenant-colonel in the Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He has been identified with the national guard since 1907; served on the Mexican border in 1916, and in the Expeditionary Forces of the United States Army, being promoted to lieutenant-colonel for meritorious conduct at the front. He is a member of the American Legion and served as its department commander for Maryland.

"The experience of Colonel Woodcock," Mr. Mitchell said, in announcing the appointment, "as United States Attorney and as Assistant Attorney-General of Maryland qualifies him to perform the important function of coördinating the duties of investigation and detection with the duty of prosecution, and to work toward more effective coöperation on the part of state and local governments in the enforcement of the liquor laws. Since enforcement activities culminate in prosecutions in court, the work of direction will involve numerous legal problems, and it is with this in mind that a man of wide legal experience has been chosen."

Before the end of the week Mr. Mitchell expects to announce further reorganization of the bureau of prohibition. This will include details in the regional division of field work, the bureau's set-up in Washington and perhaps some of the personnel of the regional organization.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.).

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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BYRD GIVES WAY FOR COMPANIONS TO TELL STORIES

Receives New York State Medal but Lets Others Do the Talking

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd left here June 24 on the destroyer Bainbridge for Albany to receive from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt the state distinguished service medal.

At the reception of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on June 23, Admiral Byrd was scheduled as the only speaker, and more than 600 members of the Chamber of Commerce who assembled in the large hall on the main floor of their building on Liberty Street probably expected to hear stirring accounts of his trip to the south pole.

But the Admiral, after expressing his thanks and the gratitude of his associates for the welcome that was given them, declared that during the past few days the country had "heard enough" from him and that it would be far better now for them to see and to hear from some of the men who went with him.

Referring to the other members of the expedition as his "companions," rather than subordinates, Admiral Byrd introduced Dr. Lawrence Gould, senior natural scientist and geologist; Capt. Ashley C. McKinley, third in command; Dr. Francis D. Coman, medical officer; Capt. Alton N. Parker, who went with him also on the north pole expedition; Harold I. June, pilot, and Lieut. Dean C. Smith, who made the landing at the foot of the Queen Maud Range to establish a base for the polar flight. Each of the men spoke briefly.

Admiral Byrd passed a part of the afternoon attending to matters connected with demobilization of the expedition. In the evening he was chief speaker at a dinner given by Norsemen Lodge, No. 878, F. & A. M., in honor of their compatriot, Bernt Balchen, who piloted the airplane over the south pole.

"Bernt was a perfect shipmate and a perfect companion," the Admiral declared. "I was mighty lucky when I met him that day in Spitzbergen."

Mr. Balchen said he would have liked to remain in the antarctic for another year and he hoped that Admiral Byrd will remember him if he goes on another expedition.

Admiral Byrd in an address that was radiocast over a nation-wide hookup, foreshadowed developments in the antarctic which are now quite unforeseen. "Antarctica may in time develop some hitherto unsuspected sources of power," he added. He declared that there is much exploration in the world still to be done and envisaged the time when some of his youthful listeners would be flying over the south pole and the polar regions for useful purposes.

The youngest member of the Byrd party, Sea Scout Paul A. Siple, personal orderly to Rear Admiral Byrd and official representative of the Boy Scouts of America on the antarctic expedition, was tendered a luncheon by the national staff of the Boy Scouts. Sea Scout Siple paid a tribute to his companions on the expedition and in turn received the tributes of Scouting officials. The chief Scout executive, Dr. James E. West, acted as toastmaster.

SETTLER'S INITIATIVE WINS HANDSOME SUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—A story which indicates the character of settlers in the great Peace River region, as well as the value of this northern country for agriculture, has just come to the attention of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture here. Dick Wynne, rancher of Red Post, 400 miles from the nearest railway, grew 150 sacks of potatoes, for which there was no local market. He built a raft of logs, loaded the potatoes on it, took along a loaf of bread and a "chunk" of moose meat, and pushed off into the current of the mighty Peace River. A week later he landed at Fort Fitzgerald, 350 miles from home, sold his potatoes for $5 a sack, as they were of particularly fine quality, and returned to his cabin with a substantial "grub stake."

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KING AND ALBA DRAFT LIBERAL RULE FOR SPAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

choose his collaborators from all parties of the Left. His Cabinet would include Republican and Socialist ministers. He also expressed a desire that the future Cortes should be presided over by Sanchez Guerra.

It is reported from Brussels that Francisco A. Cambó, leader of the Catalan Regionalist Party, agrees in general with the program outlined by Señor Alba.

Madrid Feels Alba Can Lead Country Under King With Restricted Powers

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—King Alfonso's interview with Don Santiago Alba in Paris confirms the impression which has been steadily gaining ground here that the King will have to give guarantees against interference with the constitution and place himself unreservedly in the country's hands at a general election, then if it stands by him it is felt he must submit to some of his royal prerogatives being sheared by the Cortes.

King Alfonso and Señor Alba are old friends, and the renewal of their former friendly relations was recently paved by a note from the Royal Palace congratulating Señor Alba upon a series of articles dealing with events preceding and following Primo de Riviera's coup d'état. In these articles the former minister, despite the persecution which has kept him in exile for seven years, carefully avoided saying anything which could possibly offend the King, and he therefore left the way open for the overtures. These it now seems have come from the King and the result is being watched with interest.

The question of what kind of a Cortes should assemble after the elections remains a much debated one. Señor Alba considers that a "Cortes Constituyentes," that is, a Parliament with the people's mandate to remake the constitution from beginning to end, would only be a waste of time and positively dangerous by giving importance to problems in which the majority of Spaniards take no interest, such, no doubt, as the question of the King's oath.

Señor Alba is convinced that the elections will give the Monarchists a heavy majority. He hopes that every opportunity will be afforded the people to register an honest vote which need not be feared. When the Cortes sits it will set about reforming the constitution, but will confine itself to "delimitation" of the royal powers, thus satisfying those who wish to make it impossible for the King ever again to invest a dictator with absolute power.

The fact that the former minister has at last decided to throw his lot with King Alfonso should go far toward strengthening the monarchical position, for if anybody has cause for resentment owing to treatment by the late dictator it is Don Santiago Alba. He was tried for crimes, political and otherwise, which he proved to the satisfaction of the judges that he had not committed. Yet he was not exonerated.

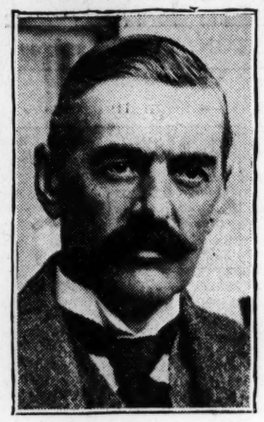
If he bears the King no resentment, it would seem there is no reason why anyone else should. His rôle in the political future of Spain may, therefore, be important, even though reports of the Paris interview show him unwilling to assume office now. No one better than he knows the part played by the King in the establishment of the dictatorship. No one is better able to defend him for allowing the dictator to remain in power.

BISHOP-ELECT SPEAKS TO 130 BOYS

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, bishop-elect of the Massachusetts Episcopal diocese, addressed the conference on ministry at St. Paul's School June 23.

He spoke on his experiences as a minister in Boston from "Back Bay to the South End." He outlined his 16 years as a church worker, and gave the 130 boys and their 25 leaders attending the conference the benefit of the experience he gained during that time

Chosen to Consolidate British Conservatives



Wide World
NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

Conservative Party Changes Chairman

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Neville Chamberlain's appointement as Conservative Party chairman which was announced June 24 means that dissensions among Stanley Baldwin's followers have become so acute that it has been considered necessary to call in one who is generally regarded as one of the outstanding ministers in the late Government to endeavor to restore harmony.

The party chairmanship is a post of immense responsibility and importance although, concerned as it is, not with making speeches upon the political stage but with organizing and pulling strings behind the scenes, its occupant but seldom appears in the limelight.

John Colin Davidson, who just resigned from it, has been made the scapegoat for last year's Conservative debacle at the polls. He also issued Conservative election literature around which has arisen much controversy over the tariff question now dividing the "Empire free trade" wing led by Lord Beaverbrook from the main body of Conservatives who follow Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Chamberlain, himself a stanch tariff reformer and son of the famous Joseph Chamberlain, who was author of the policy for which in a modified form Lord Beaverbrook now stands, is regarded as especially fitted to be a messenger of compromise.

SENATE PASSES PENSIONS BILL BY 66-TO-6 VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee when the measure came up for final count there.

Whether in the face of the Senate's decisive ballot and the exigencies of close re-election contests the House will stand by the President, or do as it did recently when it deserted him by a vote of over 250 to 17 on the question of sustaining his veto on a Spanish War Veterans' pension bill, is the problem.

Administration leaders convened a caucus of the Republican majority of the House on June 24 in an effort to develop sufficient support to sustain the President. A similar effort in the Senate failed and Republican leaders privately admitted that there was strong likelihood that Congress would overrule the President on the legislation if it he vetoed it.

The one hope of stemming this tide lies in the House and Administration leaders are bending all efforts in that quarter.

The debate in the Senate was remarkable in the vehemence of criticism expressed by heretofore stanch regular Republican members. A small sensation was stirred when Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, the President's home State and one of the most regular of Republicans, denounced the President's attitude on the legislation as "dictatorial."

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who had advised the President that the enactment of the measure would mean a deficit, was even more bitterly assailed by both Republicans and Democrats. It was repeatedly asserted on both sides of the chamber that Mr. Mellon has "never made an accurate forecast of treasury balances" and that "every time he is against a bill he immediately announces a deficit."

Repeated proposals to modify the measure, offered by Mr. Bingham and Mr. Reed, were rejected by the chamber without even a roll call. The only amendments allowed were several slightly extending the scope of the bill.

The President's statement follows:

In this problem we are dealing with disabled veterans. Except for some marginal cases, the Government has long since generously provided for the men whose disabilities arise from the war itself.

These cases before us, except for a comparatively small number of marginal ones, are in reality men disabled from incidents of civil life since the war.

The whole matter is one that must be approached in a high sense of justice and utmost sympathy. But this veterans bill is just bad legislation. It is not more in the interest of veterans than in the interest of the taxpayer. The financial burden, the amount of which has again been reaffirmed by General Hines, and they were even increased by Senate amendments yesterday, do constitute a serious embarrassment to the Government and to the country, but there are other objections even more serious.

This bill selected a particular group of 75,000 to 100,000 men, makes provision for them in the most wasteful and discriminatory way conceivable and entirely neglects the equal rights to help, of over 200,000 more veterans who are likewise suffering from disabilities incurred in civil life since the war.

Furthermore, the very basis of the bill, sets up an untruthful, and, according to our physicians, a physically impossible "presumption" and predicates its action upon this. For instance, a man who has served a few days in the army in his home town or in camps, and afterward enjoyed seven to twelve years of good health, then after all that time incurs any affliction, is thereby declared to have a disability due to the war and is to be compensated or pensioned on the same basis as the man who suffered in the trenches and from actual battle. It contains many other discriminations and injustices.

These things violate not only the fact, but the very integrity of government. It is a sad thing for our Government to set standards of subterfuge to our people. It is unfair to all other veterans who have become disabled in civil life.

It is unfair to the whole spirit of the World War veterans.

There are emergency and marginal cases which I have insisted should be cared for and which will be cared for, and there is the additional necessity for us to study the broader subject exhaustively before we plunge.

The American Legion presented a bill designed for emergencies which has had the earnest support of many Administration members but their views have been overridden. The sensible thing is either to take care of these emergencies or marginal cases and then soberly determine future action, or alternatively, to make the beginnings of sound action now on such foundations as will contribute to the ultimate settlement of the problem with real justice to veterans and with generosity in solution for the future.

Such action can be taken within our present financial resources and I believe the nation would support that.

I do not believe the country will support this bill.

FRENCHMAN FINDS NATIONS THINK PEACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Let the forces of peace in the world become convinced of their tremendous superiority and the cause of peace would be assured, contended Pierre de Lanux, director of the Paris information bureau of the League of Nations, in an address given here to the Women's International League.

M. de Lanux said that wherever he went he found important confirmation of what he believed to be true at the present time—namely that with regard to the problem of peace the nations of the world were all at much the same stage.

Formerly, in international ethics war was a thing that was considered as legitimately belonging to discussions. In those days war was not the crime it is considered now.

On the question of disarmament, M. Lanux said that if a nation tried to keep the peace today she had as security the moral and material assistance of other nations. The old ideas that their own armies were defensive and every other nation's were offensive were disappearing.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CORNWALL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Cornwall has responded generously to the movement for the establishment of recreation grounds initiated by the National Playing Fields Association three years ago. A total of 25 new playing fields acquired in that county is far greater than in any other county with a comparable population.

CONSTITUTION IN MALTA PUT IN SUSPENSION

Elections Deferred and Full Power Given Governor by British Cabinet

LONDON (AP)—The British Government has decided to suspend the Maltese constitution temporarily in view of a tense political situation in the island arising from a prolonged dispute with the Vatican.

Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, announced the Government's decision in the House of Commons. He said: "In view of the situation in Malta the Government has decided with considerable reluctance that it has no alternative but to sanction temporary suspension of the Constitution."

The Prime Minister said full legislative and executive authority would remain in the hands of the Governor. The existing Ministry, Mr. MacDonald said, will remain in office and will be available in a consultative capacity if the Governor wishes to make use of their services.

The necessary legislation to give effect to the suspension will be submitted to His Majesty in council as an emergency measure forthwith.

The Prime Minister explained that the urgency of the situation in Malta was brought out fully in the recent Blue Book, giving full information "regarding the intervention of the Vatican in the temporal affairs of the island. The position created by this intervention has, in the opinion of the Governor, made it undesirable, for the time being, to hold the general election now due."

Conflict between church and state in Malta, beginning with the Roman Catholic Church's opposition to Lord Strickland's Constitutional Party, reached an acute stage with an attempt to assassinate the Prime Minister on May 23 and the issuance of a Blue Book and a White Paper by the British Government and the Vatican.

When church authorities declared that any Maletese was guilty of "mortal sin" if he voted for Lord Strickland, the latter, though a Roman Catholic, charged that the church was attempting to control temporal affairs. In this atmosphere, it was felt that a fair election could not be held, and the suspension of the Constitution centralizes authority in the hands of the Governor, Gen. Sir John Du Cane.

WOMAN IN CALIFORNIA SEEKS GOVERNORSHIP

LOS ANGELES (AP)—For the first time in the history of California, a woman is among the candidates for nomination as Governor. She is Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz of Los Angeles.

Expiration of time for filing official notice of candidacy found four gubernatorial aspirants in the field. In addition to Mrs. Foltz, the Republican candidates are C. C. Young, incumbent; James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, and Buron Fitts, district attorney of Los Angeles County. Milton K. Young of Los Angeles is the Democratic candidate.

BETTMAN SUPPORTS BLAINE AMENDMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—Gilbert Bettman, Attorney-General of Ohio, one of the leaders in the "Lake States group" opposing "excessive diversion" of water from the Great Lakes at Chicago, supports the amendment to the Illinois waterways bill proposed in Congress by John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, which would limit diversion to the ultimate 1500 cubic feet a second authorized by the Supreme Court of the United States in April and provide for a study of any further action by Congress.

Mr. Bettman's stand was expressed in a telegram to Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator of Ohio. Mr. Bettman stated that the Blaine amendment would safeguard the advantages secured by the lake states by the Supreme Court's decision.

Canadian Premier Sees Railway Chiefs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—The much-desired direct railway outlet from the Peace River district to the Pacific coast for which strong agitation has been made for some years past is now appreciably nearer realization with the announcement from W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, that his Government had interviewed the presidents of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railroad on this question. Mr. King, in speaking before the House of Commons on the Peace River outlet, stated that in the opinion of the Government it ought to be possible for these two companies who hold the northern Alberta railways under joint control, to agree on a route to the Pacific coast in six months' time and begin work within a year.

He further stated that if the C. N. R. and C. P. R. did not make a beginning in that length of time, then the Government would, if the present administration was in power, undertake to find a way of making a railway route from the Peace River country to the Pacific coast.

Visitors Crowding Iceland's Capital

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP)—Hundreds of tourists from America and Europe swarmed into Iceland June 24 on ocean liners of various countries. The harbor was filled with ships bearing visitors to the celebration of Iceland's 1000th parliamentary anniversary.

The visitors will use their ships as hotels during their stay because Reykjavik was crowded with celebrants before their arrival.

Reykjavik was so full of visitors that hundreds already had taken recourse to a tent city on the Tingvellir Plain.

Festivities will begin June 26 with a sermon on the plain by the Bishop of Iceland. The King will open the Alting, and there will be receptions to various foreign deputations.

June 27 there will be reënacted the first meeting of the Alting in A. D. 930. On the following day statues of Leif Ericson, one of Iceland's discoverers, and Hannes Hafstein, Iceland's first Premier, will be dedicated.

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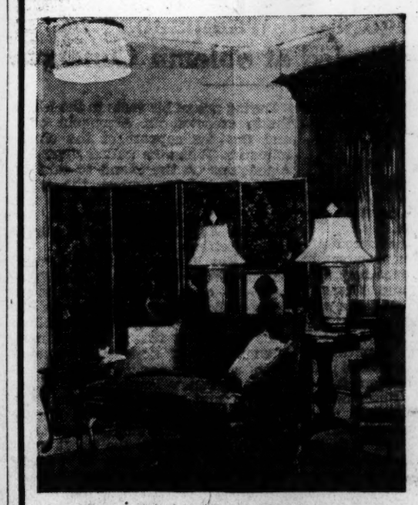

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U. S. CALLED BAROMETER FOR WORLD TRADE

Business Reaction Here Reflected in Other Countries

It is very easy to see how world-wide conditions tie in with conditions in the United States, and how dependent many countries are upon its prosperity, said Albert M. Creighton, manufacturer and banker, just returned to Boston from New Zealand, Australia, the South Sea Islands, the Dutch East Indies and the Orient.

Mr. Creighton said that he found conditions everywhere depressed by the fall in prices and declared this situation largely due to the business reaction in the United States. This was particularly true of the countries producing rubber, sugar, tin, coffee, silk, etc.

"In Australia I found a Labor Government and conditions were anything but satisfactory there," he said. "There is a limitation on output by the labor unions and a very high tariff wall which has made costs of living excessive as it has protected the home industries to such an extent that through labor inefficiency and limitation of output cost of production has been greatly raised. The Australian tariff, of course, provides for British preference, or trading within the Empire. Most every industry is subsidized by the Government. The shipping laws imposed by labor unions are particularly onerous.

"In the Dutch East Indies and Malay Settlements conditions were much affected because sugar, rubber, tin and such commodities were very low in price. Most of the rubber of the world is grown in the Malay Peninsula and in Java and I noticed that many new forests were just beginning to bear. When I was there in April rubber was 14 cents a pound and today is about 12 cents. Formerly we thought of rubber as costing about 25 cents a pound, but as nearly as I could find out cost of production there was from 12 to 15 cents a pound.

"Holland is governing the Dutch East Indies with great ability. In Java and the neighboring islands of the East Indies there are about 40,000,000 people. Rice, tobacco, rubber and sugar are the principal crops. There is very little manufacturing, and most of the manufactured goods are sent out from Holland.

"China and the countries that export to her have suffered because of the deflation in value of silver. In China the silver tael was worth about 50 cents a year ago, but when I was there it was worth only 33 cents. This fall in silver greatly affected business in Japan as China is a great market for Japanese products.

"In Japan mills and factories were nearly at a standstill and there was a great deal of unemployment. While I was there wages were cut 25 per cent in the great cotton mills of Osaka and before that wages were terribly low. The silk market was depressed and the price was low.

"Arriving back in the United States I found people on the Pacific coast generally more optimistic and cheerful regarding business conditions but less so as I progressed through the middle West and the East."

Printers Threaten to Leave Union

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—Threats to withdraw from the New England Typographical Union were voiced at the final session of the union convention here, June 24, by Thomas Woods, representing the Boston Typographical Union, and seconded by James Dugan, vice-president and delegate from the Lawrence Union.

After hearing the annual reports of the officers, Woods criticized the work of the New England Union. He said he would return to Boston and recommend that his organization withdraw from the New England Union.

Officers elected were Roscoe Larochelle, Portland, Me., president; vice-presidents, Frank J. Mahan, Providence, R. I.; Francis Joachim, Burlington, Vt.; Howard E. Field, Taunton; Gerald Dineen, New Britain, Conn.; Jess W. Buss, Concord, N. H., secretary-treasurer. Providence, R. I., was voted to be the scene of the 1931 convention.

Diplomas Awarded by Conservatory

Graduation exercises of the New England Conservatory of Music class of 1930 were held this afternoon in Jordan Hall, with George W. Chadwick, director of the Conservatory, presenting diplomas to graduates and awarding music degrees.

Ruth Eleanor Bailey received the degree of Bachelor of Music "with highest honors," with Ellinor Hazen Carter winning highest honors in the Pianoforte Course. Special honors were also given to Mary Louise Coltrane in Musical Appreciation, to Gladys Miller in English Literature, to Bertha Schaber in Musical Form and English Literature, to George Albert Vincent, in Musical Form and Composition, and to Dorothy Eastman Allen in Musical Form and Education Psychology. Eleanor Packard was named winner of the Mason and Hamlin Prize.

A commencement concert preceded the graduation program.

CHEMISTRY BUILDING ASSURED RADCLIFFE

Announcement by President Comstock of Radcliffe of the sum of $500,000 for the erection of a building for the departments of chemistry and physics comes as a welcome surprise, since the present science building is far from adequate. The new lecture hall, the first unit of the building program to be carried out, will be completed in the fall and ready for use when the academic year opens.

In addition to the gift from the General Education Board, the college has received gifts and payments amounting to $281,558.17 during the year.

Power Men and Radio Engineers Disagree as to Interference

Regulation of Aerials and Wireless Sets Advocated on One Hand, and Legislation on the Other—Legal Aspect Great Difficulty

This is the eighth of 10 articles appearing in consecutive issues reporting the World Power Conference.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A most lively debate between radiocasting engineers and representatives of power plants regarding the disturbance of radiocasting programs by electric machinery, street cars and high-tension lines took place in the committee meeting discussing these subjects at the World Power Conference here.

Dr. Hans Bredow, of the Reich Broadcasting Company, had introduced a motion requesting the formation of an international committee for preparation of legislative measures for the protection of radiocasting against interference. This motion was warmly supported by radiocasting experts of many countries. Then, however, representatives of power stations started a counter attack and Dr. H. Passavant, director, Federation of Electric Power Plants, introduced a notion stating that the use of the ether should be free to everyone but that regulations for the capacity of radiocasting stations and regarding aerials and wireless sets should be established.

The Bredow motion received the support of about 20 engineers, whereas about 60 voted for Dr. Passavant's motion. Both will be submitted to the main committee of the World Power Conference, which undoubtedly will turn them over to the "Mixed Commission for Telegraphic and Telephone Lines and Subterranean Cables," seated in Paris. A few excerpts from the debate may be given here.

Listeners-in Disturbed

Raymond Braillard, Belgium, representing the technical commission of the International Federation of Broadcasting, demanded disturbances should be attacked at their source, that is, in electric machinery. This conforms to common sense, he said, for one such machine can disturb thousands of listeners-in. There exist no simple means for protecting radio sets. It is almost impossible to keep out interference without the use of complicated filters. The logical conclusion, therefore, is to go to the source.

William Walker Lackie, Electricity Commissioner, London, said that the British Broadcasting Company in investigating more than 1000 cases of disturbance, found 50 per cent were caused by small electric motors. Manufacturers and contractors should get together, he said, in order to insure electric machinery will not cause interference. He, too, came to the conclusion that the trouble must be fought at its source. But a considerable amount of research work is still necessary.

Dr. Walther Grave, of the Rhineland Westphalian Electricity Works, opened the counter attack from the legal side. Radio stations undoubtedly were not perfect, otherwise they would not suffer under interference, he declared, and there is no law on which to base claims if the apparatus one is using is not perfect.

Dr. Passavant spoke next. The motion of the radiocasting supporters, he maintained, endangered the electro-economics of the world. Every apparatus which has sparks causes interference, as for instance, carpet cleaners and street cars. Also long distance lines disturb.

The World Power Conference, he declared, had been called for the purpose of supporting power. He then alluded to the ultra-shortwaves employed by Professor Esau in Jena, Germany, whose use would cut out all disturbances.

Dr. Passavant spoke a second time shortly before the vote was taken. He condensed his recommendations to the radiocasting industry in the following simple form, "Build stronger radiocasting stations and make sets less sensitive, then you will be less disturbed." The most difficult issue of the whole question, he added, is the legal one and he objected that one side should start out by claiming legal protection.

Utilizing Water Power

In the committee meeting discussing the technical and economic problems relating to water power utilization, Prof. Friedrich Schaffernack of Vienna introduced a motion requesting that an international federation be formed for the exchange of laboratory tests and the ensuing observations in nature regarding water power engineering, which passed unanimously. Laboratory tests, Professor Schaffernack declared, may assist the work, but the way must lead via nature. Observations made in the nature of hydroengineering structures whose design was based on laboratory tests must be collected, he said. There exist about 50 institutions carrying out tests with models, but there is no organization which permits exchange of the knowledge which has been gained.

Elov Englesson, Sweden, stated his company was building the largest Capland turbines in the world for Soviet Russia. They develop 37,500 horsepower on a gradient of only 11 meters. The diameter of the runner wheels is 7.4 meters. Three are being built in Sweden and one in Soviet Russia, according to Swedish plans. Mr. Englesson furthermore stated his factory is using Swedish rustfree steel for runner wheels on the Capland turbines in order to prevent corrosion. The increase in costs is only 5 per cent on the turbine price.

Prof. Dieter Thoma, in conclusion, made an appeal for using less coal and more water power on the strengtn of the inexhaustiveness of water power. This could be achieved by levying a small tax on coal exploitation in favor of water-power utilization. The present price of coal is too low and only covers the cost from mine to power station, leaving the actual value of the coal out of consideration, he maintained. He compared the world today with a man who inherits a house full of treasures and who gives them away if only the transportation cost is paid. It is the moral duty of this generation to think of future generations and save coal, he declared.

Famous Astronomer Speaks

The official address of the day was delivered by Sir Arthur S. Eddington, famous British astronomer, who had been asked to speak on the development of power in the far future. He therefore chose "Subatomic Energy" as the subject of his lecture, in which he discussed Einstein's theory of the equality of matter and energy and the destruction of matter as a means of releasing energy. This "subatomic energy" produces the heat of the sun, Sir Arthur said, but he hastened to add that to engineer this prolific kind of energy is Utopian to the physicist, a pleasant speculation, while to the astronomer it is a common phenomenon.

Einstein showed, he continued, there is equivalence of mass and energy. It is the energy of the constitution of matter. If you remove something essential to its constitution the matter cannot longer exist. Thus as the stock of energy gradually disappears, the matter of the sun gradually disappears. The sun becomes smaller.

Then there are also transmutations of elements, he continued, as witnessed in radio activity. In that case 1.140 of the mass is lost and 1.140 of the whole energy is set free. This, therefore, is not the complete destruction of matter. If you want any really large supply of subatomic energy you must heat matter up to a temperature of 40,000,000 degrees centigrade, which is the heat of stars of "main series."

There are also rays coming from interstellar matter out of the ether which may have been produced by subatomic energy. Their source would have a temperature below liquid hydrogene. There is a superabundance of clues, Sir Arthur concluded, and they all seem to lead in different directions. It is a glimpse of a fog-bound frontier of knowledge. "I do not suggest that for the engineer it can be more than a dream for idle moments," Sir Arthur declared.

Traveling Shop Keeps Plumber From Forgetting

The joke about the plumber returning to his distant shop for forgotten tools is rendered passé by the modern service truck which drives to the door with the complete plumbing equipment, according to Bruce Wigle of Detroit who described the traveling plumbing shop at the afternoon session, June 24, of the National Convention of Master Plumbers at Mechanics Building.

An important feature in favor of this modern improvement was emphasized by Mr. Wigle. "You can't place a signboard in front of a Boston boulevard home," he said, "but your truck stops there—don't forget it."

The day's program opened with a parade of master plumbers, manufacturers, and guests from the Hotel Statler to the convention hall, led by the Kohler Band. The address of welcome at the hall was delivered by Albert E. Roberts of Boston. Acting for Governor Allen, Alonzo B. Cook, State Auditor, welcomed the delegates to Massachusetts, and for Mayor Curley, Boston's welcome was extended by Thomas Mullen, City Councilor.

The afternoon was devoted to addresses under the topic, "How I Built Up My Business," delivered by Mr. Wigle, Charles M. Swinnerton of Los Angeles, national director, and Rupert J. Weber of Chicago. Reports of special committees and an address by Harry Newman Tolles will take up the morning session, June 25.

NEW ENGLAND RANKS SECOND IN SPINDLES

34,207,374 Reported in Place by Department of Commerce

WASHINGTON (AP)—New England states ranked second only to the cotton growing states in number of spindles in place and in operation on May 31, the Department of Commerce revealed today when it made public preliminary census figures for the industry throughout the country.

The figures gave the number of spindles in place for all states as 34,207,374. Of these, 28,374,434 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 28,860,382 for April and 30,937,182 for May, 1929.

Based on an activity of 8.88 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during May was 28,595,569, or at 83.6 per cent capacity on a single shift basis. This percentage compared with 96.3 for April, 92.8 for March and 110.9 for May 1929.

For the entire country the active spindle hours for May were 6,729,109,384, or an average of 197 per spindle in place. For the cotton growing states the number of spindles in place was 19,149,404 and the number active, 17,781,676 while the active spindle hours were 4,779,761,794. For the New England states the spindles in place were 13,631,842, of which 9,456,396 were active. The active spindle hours were 1,762,384,607, and the average hours per spindle in place, 129, against 250 for the cotton states.

Massachusetts which had 5,543,874 spindles active against 7,902,866 in place, led the New England states in volume of operation but its average hours per spindle were only 132, the same as Maine, in contrast with 137 for Connecticut and 149 for New Hampshire. Rhode Island, which came next to Massachusetts among the New England states both in number of spindles in place, 2,173,860, and in the number of those in active operation, 1,313,152, had the lowest average hours per spindle, 104.

CONGRESS TO INQUIRE INTO RED ACTIVITIES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Carl G. Bachmann (R.), Representative from West Virginia, said June 23 he believed the House Communists Committee would look into reports from Berlin that American Communists plan extensive propaganda in this country next September. The West Virginia committee member said it would endeavor to determine where the Communists procure funds to disseminate propaganda in this country.

The committee has set July 25 as a tentative date on which to begin hearings in New York City, where representatives of the Amtorg trading corporation, the unofficial Soviet commercial agency in this country, are to be heard.

'Pageant of the Mystic' Presented at Medford's 300th Anniversary

1200 Persons Take Part in Spectacle Depicting Early Days Among the Indians—Also, Revolutionary Colonial and Commercial Periods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass. — Picturing an early Medford, whose colonists were highly independent and aggressively anxious to be relieved completely of the bondage in which they were held by England, Medford's Tercentenary spectacle "Pageant of the Mystic," was presented last evening for the first time at the foot of the low-rolling hills of the historic Brooks estate.

Some 5000 persons, including official representatives of state and surrounding cities and towns attended the pageant which will be presented again this evening as well as June 25, 30 and July 1 and 2.

Twelve hundred persons appear in the pageant which fabricates an authentic dramatized historical narrative of the story of the establishment of Medford Plantation, the struggles of the early settlers and their gradual emergence into days of development and prosperity. It has taken eight weeks of great labor to prepare the spectacle for viewing by the public. It is one of the most ambitious of such presentations and enjoys a setting of singular natural beauty in the woodland loveliness of the Brooks estate.

An especial guest at last night's performance was Mrs. Clara Brooks, who is 85 now, widow of Shepherd Brooks, a figure in the modern history of Medford, and now the sole occupant of the old estate whose original horizons stretched from the shore of Mystic Lake to the shore of Spot Pond and was visited by Gov. John Winthrop and his men 300 years ago when they were searching for a place to settle a group of the Massachusetts Bay Colony folk.

The opening picture is an Indian village in activity; the men are in canoes fishing or moving about preparatory to hunting in the forests. The women are making basketry and pottery or cooking the noon meal; boys and girls are playing games typical of the period. Myles Standish and his men approach from the river. The Indians are frightened, but the whites make friendly overtures.

A scene in England presents Matthew Cradock receiving the charter from King Charles and making ready to sail overseas with it. Back at the colonial site there is the coming of Winthrop, the newly chosen Governor. His men find earlier settlers who have withstood privation as long as possible and wish now to return to England. Winthrop is able to renew their courage and the story progresses on through the colonial period, the Revolutionary period and the commercial period and the arrival of various modes of transportation.

The pageant was written by Ruth Dame Coolidge and director by Leslie R. Carey, who is instructor in public speaking and English at the Medford High School.

BOSTON TO KEEP TEACHING POSTS FOR RESIDENTS

Ruling to Be Effective on Jan. 1—Present Staffs to Be Retained

Only Boston residents will be eligible for appointment as regular or substitute teachers in Boston schools, as members of the supervisory staff, or to any position in the employ of the school committee, after Jan. 1, 1931, according to rulings passed by the Boston School Committee on June 23 which aim to alleviate unemployment in the city.

After Sept. 1, 1931, none except Boston residents will be admitted to the Boston Teachers' College, the committee announced. The rulings do not affect in any way the status of those already placed, it was explained. The rules are to remain in effect until a satisfactory adjustment has been made in economic conditions.

"There are approximately 600 qualified teachers, residents of the city, who are unable to obtain work," Dr. Joseph A. Lyons, originator of the new plan declared. "There are approximately 1500 Boston teachers who are residents of other cities and towns. The new plan will bring about a more active and sympathetic interest of Boston teachers in the career of the city and the great amount of money paid to these teachers by the city will be used to a major extent in promoting the advancement of Boston and not that of suburban towns and cities."

The radical changes were passed by a three to two vote, opponents declaring that such action would limit the wide choice of good teachers and thus result in lowering the standards of education. The last action taken at the meeting was the appropriation of $1,536,500 for new buildings, additions and furnishings.

WEATHER PREDICTONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with showers this afternoon or tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and cooler; fresh to strong southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Southern New England: Showers this afternoon and tonight; slightly warmer in northeastern Massachusetts; Wednesday partly cloudy; cooler except on southeast coast; fresh to strong southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Showers tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; cooler in New Hampshire and Vermont; fresh to strong southwest shifting to west winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	64	Memphis	82
Atlantic City	70	Montreal	64
Boston	76	Nantucket	70
Buffalo	60	New Orleans	78
Calgary	50	New York	74
Charleston	84	Philadelphia	76
Chicago	70	Pittsburgh	72
Denver	56	Portland, Me.	68
Des Moines	66	Portland, Ore.	56
Eastport	60	San Francisco	52
Galveston	80	St. Louis	78
Hatteras	80	St. Paul	62
Helena	54	Seattle	52
Jacksonville	80	Tampa	78
Kansas City	72	Washington	74
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 10:15 p. m. Wednesday 10:53 a. m.
Height of tides 10.6 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Tonight at the Pops

RUSSIAN PROGRAM

Polonaise, "Eugen Onégin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Overture to "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
Berceuse from "The Fire Bird" ..... Stravinsky
"Capriccio Espagnole" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Andante Cantabile from the Symphony No. 5 in E minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet, Suite, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Finale of the Symphony No. 4 in F minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Hopak from "The Fair of Sorochinsk" ..... Moussorgsky
"Kammenoi Ostrow" ..... Rubinstein
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky

EVENTS TONIGHT

Exhibition, Plumbing, Heating and Allied Trades, auspices National Association of Master Plumbers, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Tercentenary celebrations: Medford, local history, "Pageant of the Mystic," Brooks Estate, Grove Street, West Medford, 8:30. Reading, band concert and block dance, Reading Square, 8.

Hotel Statler: dinner, National Association of Master Plumbers, Parlor A, 6:30; entertainment and ball, Ladies' Auxiliary, National Association of Master Plumbers, Ballroom, 8.

Closing night, biennial convention, Phi Chi Theta, national professional sorority for women, formal banquet, Hotel Vendome, 6:30.

Theaters

Wilbur Theater—"Broken Dishes," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, talk by Harry Newman Tolles, president, Sheldon School, Chicago, on "Three Lines and a Square," Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibition, Plumbing, Heating and Allied Trades, auspices National Association of Master Plumbers; Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Thursday.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, Ladies' Auxiliary, National Association of Master Plumbers, Ballroom, 12:30; luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor, 12:30.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "American Rooms," by Miss Schacht, 11.

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston, lecture by Charles H. Bangs, on "What We Commemorate," auspices New England Historic Genealogical Society, Wilder Hall, 3; Cambridge, military, civic, industrial and historic parade, leaves Porter Square, 2; open house, Historic Homes: Lynn, house and museum, Lynn Historical Society, 2; Reading, dedication Parker Tavern, afternoon; pageant, 8; Sudbury, old home day, parade with 30 floats, South Sudbury, 12:30; band concert in evening.

Annual outing, New England Water Works Association and Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Hotel Pilgrim, Plymouth, Mass., leave South Station, 9:05.

Exhibitions

NOTICE TO TERCENTENARY VISITORS: All art exhibitions here listed are at public or semipublic galleries, and all are open free to visitors except in the case of the Gardner Museum where a small fee is charged on days noted. Inclusion of dealer-galleries in this list is predicated on the understanding that you are at liberty to come and go without obligation or unsolicited attention by salespersons.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5 except Monday when the museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century porcelain, made at Chelsea; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings by Hollar; water colors by Winslow Homer; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, including domestic pieces of the seventeenth century and services of the first churches. One hundred Colonial portraits. Through Sept. 21.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawing and prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Take Jamaica Plain car from Park or Dudley Street to Moraine Street. North American Indian articles. Dolls of all costumes and countries, including early New England. Natural history and exhibits of peoples from world-wide sources.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Japanese flower paintings and Japanese stencils.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Animal studies in bronze, by Richardson White. Through June 27.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Work by Violet Oakley, including "The Opening of the Book of the Law," "The Holy Experiment" and portraits of Geneva personages.

Myes Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Water colors, oils and pastels by American artists. Through July 1.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Table glass and china by Sarah Ryel Comer. Through June 25.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors by Boston artists, new sporting prints, color prints, etchings and marine prints. Through June 28. Old and modern views of Boston. Throughout the summer.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Engravings by Austing, etchings of yacht races by Soderberg, old master prints.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—English railway posters and miscellaneous etchings. Through June 29.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting, Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary masters. Through June 30.

Lamson and Hubbard, 304 Boylston Street—Paintings by Harry Hering.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings from a Boston collector by Cady Bierstadt, Enneking, Mulhaupt, Marshall Johnson and others.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and drawings by C. A. Brodeur. Through June 28.

School of Fine Arts, 234 Beacon Street—Annual exhibit of work. Through Sept. 1. Weekdays from 9 to 1.

Raucous Radio Soon a Listless Loudspeaker? Staid Boston Annoyed

Raucous radios will be transformed into listless loudspeakers in Boston after 11 p. m., if an ordinance just proposed before the City Council is adopted.

New York and other large cities have been concerned for some time about the urban noises which disturb the quietude of the "wee sma' hours." Now even Boston, raising a staid and conservative eyebrow, is looking askance at midnight marimbaphones.

The plan is to enable the radio fan to listen to his own radio if he wants to but to relieve him from the necessity of listening to his neighbor's loudspeaker. The radio curfew would ring at 11 o'clock. After that hour it would be unlawful to operate any radio set so that it could be heard more than 50 feet from its source. At such a whispering volume it would of necessity continue until 7 a. m. A fine of $20 for violation of the ordinance is proposed.

The ordinance was introduced by Robert G. Wilson, councilman from Dorchester, and referred to the committee on ordinances. The regulation would include the prohibiting of indiscriminate use of loudspeakers by mercantile establishments.

Although it was pointed out that objectionable noises could be prevented under existing nuisance rules, Mr. Wilson declared that Boston should have a special ordinance specifically relating to radios.

"I admit that I'm on the free list of 'Amos 'n' Andy,'" he said, "but I object to having Rudy Vallee and the Maine Stein Song imposed on me at all hours of the night."

WANTED

All Pen Owners to Bring In Their Pens

Certain fountain pens are readily convertible from pocket pens to Desk Set pens and back, simply by interchanging the pocket cap and a tapered end. This comes free with a Desk Base.

If you have the right make of pen we will show you how this is done. How to get a taper free. How you can have a desk set and save the price of a second pen.

Bring your pen in. Ask to be shown this convertible feature of the pen you own, or can get.

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For booklet and further information write Bureau of Publicity, Chamber of Commerce, Wildwood, N. J.

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The Bentley School of Accounting and Finance

THE following statistics were compiled last year from the graduates of our EVENING division, *one hundred per cent reporting.* Similar statistics will be obtained this year from the graduates of our Day division.

Range of Salaries in 1929

Class of	Lowest	Highest	Median*	Class of	Lowest	Highest	Median*
1920	$3,200	$12,000	$5,000	1925	$1,300	$6,000	$2,500
1921	2,340	12,000	5,200	1926	1,000	9,000	2,350
1922	1,100	11,000	4,000	1927	1,040	8,500	2,000
1923	1,300	11,000	3,120	1928	900	4,200	1,820
1924	1,000	10,000	2,700	1929	936	4,140	1,600

*Note: The Median salary is determined by listing the salaries of the individual members of a class in the order of their monetary value, and taking the amount which is in the middle of the list. Hence, one-half of the members earn more than the median salary, and one-half earn less.

Employment

At the time the reports were received, 98 2/3 per cent of the living graduates of our Evening division were employed as follows:

Commercial Accounting:			Public Accounting:		
Major Positions	289		Major Positions	86	
Minor Positions	364	653	Minor Positions	34	120
Income Tax Work—U. S. Govt.		11	Banking and Brokerage:		
Instructors of Accounting		8	Major Positions	17	
Commercial Credits:			Minor Positions	34	51
Major Positions	19		Miscellaneous:		
Minor Positions	10	29	Selling	44	
Executives:			Lawyers	7	
Owners and Partners	20		Teachers (public schools)	5	
General Managers	26		Unclassified	52	108
Assistant Managers, Branch Managers, Factory Managers, and Buyers	48		Unemployed:		
Treasurers, Assistant Treasurers, and Comptrollers	42	136	Student	1	
			Ill	3	
			Out of work (1 per cent)	10	14
			Total living graduates		1130
			Deceased		12
			Total graduates of Evening division		1142

A considerable number of business corporations and public accounting firms give preference to our graduates and send their representatives to us each year to select men from our senior class to develop in their organizations.

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H. C. BENTLEY, C. P. A., *President*

Simon Plan for India Favors Union of Autonomous States

(Continued from Page 1)

influence its policy, and would be so designed as to be capable of gradually taking on all functions and responsibilities of the entirely autonomous federal parliament.

The present provincial system of "diarchy" [divided responsibility] under which elected ministers control certain specified branches of administration would be swept away altogether and unitary provincial governments established.

Separation of Burma

Burma would be separated from India and become a self-contained unit no longer subordinated to Delhi, but governed upon a system devised to grow into autonomy of its own within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Separate representation would continue for the present in all provincial Legislatures for both Moslems and Europeans, also in the Punjab for the Sikhs.

On the other hand, in the case of the depressed classes the commission proposes that seats should be reserved in non-Muhammadan constituencies for members of these communities, thereby bringing the number of such representatives up to a reasonable proportion of the whole.

This proportion is fixed at three-fourths of the percentage of the depressed class individuals to the total population of each electoral area concerned. Somewhat similar proposals are made for the representation of landowners, who would also cease to have special electorates.

Provision for Safeguards

Regarding safeguards the report says: "While we are prepared to recommend considerable advance toward self-government, and while we believe that a sense of responsibility can only be taught by making men responsible for the effects of their own actions, we desire to secure that that experience is not bought too dearly. There must be in India a power which can step in and save the situation before it is too late.

"There must be provided as far as may be safeguards to insure maintenance of vital services. We believe that the right way to make certain that the basic conditions of security are maintained is not by providing a number of minute regulations which are generally more irritating than effective, nor by devices which allow elected representatives to vote against unpopular but necessary measures, sure in the knowledge that there is someone else who will take the responsibility and bear the unpopularity, but by insuring that when intervention is necessary it shall accomplish its purpose.

"The Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, must be armed with full and ample powers. We desire to give the fullest scope for self-government, but if there is a breakdown then the alternative authority must operate unhampered."

Provincial Areas Changed

Some redistribution of provincial areas is contemplated by the commissioners, but they propose that this question be taken up separately and that meanwhile the existing boundaries shall be maintained. One of the changes they recommend would give each provincial governor power to choose his own ministers, not necessarily from among members of the legislature. Another would increase the size of provincial legislative councils so as to make these bodies more fully representative of the electorate.

The vote would also be extended to roughly 10 per cent of the population in place of the present 2.8 per cent, while franchise conditions would be modified so as to introduce an additional qualification based on education independent of property. A provision is further included to enable provincial councils eventually to set in train proposals for extending the franchise as education advances.

New Legislature

Modified schemes are proposed for the Northwest Frontier Province and other areas where considerations of military security make it undesirable to introduce full representative institutions at present.

Regarding the Central Legislature the commission would replace the present directly elcted legislative assembly by a new body mainly chosen by the provincial councils but containing also representatives from the semi-independent Indian States. Representation upon this body would be arranged to give minority communities their fair share of seats.

The existing Council of State would be retained but the new Federal Assembly and would exercise power in regard to finance not possessed by the legislative assembly which it displaces. It would, for example, become responsible for legislation necessary for the imposition of taxes assigned the provinces in consultation with the financial ministers of these administrative units.

The commissioners also say, "It would, we are convinced, be a grave mistake to attempt to reconstruct the central government of India on the lines we have suggested for the provinces. At any rate, it would be premature to do so now."

On the other hand they suggest changes directed to pave the way to further extensions of the democratic system. For example, they would have the members of the central cabinet appointed by the King's representative at Delhi instead of as at present by the British Secretary of State for India in London. This, they point out, would leave room for further developments through the operation of constitutional growth, while at the same time securing what is practically necessary at the present stage.

Army Still British

Regarding military force in India, the commission finds "at least for a very long time to come" that it will be impossible for an army entrusted with the task of defending India to dispense with a very considerable British element. They also hold that it would be impossible to relinquish control over an army containing this element to ministers responsible to ny Indian Legislature. To modify this difficulty in the future, they suggest that a settlement might be found ultimately by separating the question of defense of the Indian frontier from that of the preservation of internal order.

In this connection the commission says "a solution based on this principle would probably have to be brought about by definite agreement between India and Great Britain, acting on behalf of the Empire. Many points would have to be settled, and we can only indicate the general lines that might be found to be practical.

"Such a scheme assumes that the forces composing the existing army in India would no longer be under the control of the Government of India, but would be under an Imperial authority which would naturally be the Viceroy, acting in concert with the commander-in-chief.

It would involve an undertaking by the imperial authorities of the obligations of Indian defense in return for the continued provision of definite facilities as to recruitment, areas, transport, and other matters. And, of course, it would involve an equitable adjustment of the burden of finance, which we do not attempt to prejudge, but which would perhaps most naturally take the form of an agreement to provide from Indian revenues an annual total sum, subject to revision at intervals, and with the opportunity of sharing in economies. The contribution would be non-votable. So far, we are dealing with ordinary army expenditure.

In the case of extraordinary or war expenditure, there is a broad distinction between the cost of expeditions or operations which are the result of tribal activities and must be considered a normal incident of the Wardenship of the Marches and exceptional expenditure rendered necessary by the organized attack of a foreign power.

In the former case, the charges should, we think, fall entirely (as hitherto) on Indian revenues; while we feel that circumstances may be such in the latter instance as to make a case for spreading the financial burden more widely.

If such an agreement could be reached, the block to constitutional advance in India which this problem of defense now presents would no longer stand in the way.

If responsibility for the army in India is to rest with the imperial Government, that Government would continue to be represented in India by the Governor-General, and the day-by-day administration of the army would be, as now, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. The latter, would, however, cease to be a member of the Indian Legislature, and while he remained a colleague of the Governor-General he would cease to be a holder of a portfolio in the Government. The central Legislature, as now, would not vote supply for the army: appropriations of revenue for this purpose would be authorized by the certificate of the Governor-General.

"But we should like to see the constitution of some committee on army affairs on which the central legislature—and in time, we hope, the Indian states also—would have representatives for the purpose of discussing, and keeping in touch with, military questions."

The commission considers that the obligation to go forward steadfastly and sympathetically with the Indianization of the army should continue to be honored completely if the army in India were to pass, as the commission suggests, out of the control of the Government of India. The commissioners appreciate the fact that eventually a self-governing India can only hope to function with reasonable prospect of success if it can command military forces of its own. "And our proposal helps to remove an obstacle to the ultimate possession of such forces."

Burma Involved

It is indicated that the commission's proposals for the separation of Burma from India have a bearing on the subject of the northeastern frontier of India. The commission says it is clear that whatever arrangements are made for defense against attacks on the Assam-Burma front must be coöordinated between India and Burma, and it would facilitate this if the defense of the northeast as well as of the northwest frontier became an imperial function.

In contemplating the possibility of the transfer at the present juncture of the administration of what is popularly known in India as law and order to elected ministers, the commissioners also contemplate the continuance unimpaired of the British Parliament's ultimate responsibility for the maintenance of public peace. It follows therefore that the governments in India which will exercise devolved powers in this sphere will have the right to look to the British government for such measure of military force as might enable them to dischage their obligations.

It is proposed that demands for imperial troops for the purpose of quelling disturbances and maintaining order should be put forward by express authority of the provincial governor himself, who would as far as possible satisfy himself as to their legitimate employment. The excessive use of military forces as a substitute for police should be guarded against by requiring a financial adjustment between the provincial and the central revenues.

The position would be entirely altered once the ultimate constitutional stage is reached and the British parliament resigns finally its mantle of responsibility in favor of the Indian legislatures. With the attainment of complete self-government by India, which such a transfer connotes, there will pass to her also the entire responsibility for finding such forces as may be necessary to supplement the civil custodians of peace and order.

Plan Must Be Flexible

"We have been led to put forward the above suggestions for a new method of constitutional treatment of the problem of Indian defense, because we have earnestly sought for some means by which the obstacle to progress which the control of the army in India presents might be mitigated. To those who are tempted to say that the plan we have outlined is a derogation from the full range of Indian aspirations, we would reply that special arrangements, suited to the necessities of each case, have been found necessary in the history of the evolution of more than one part of the Empire toward self-government.

"If such a treatment of the subject were regarded as inadmissible we should reject it, because the obstacle would remain . . . If British and Indian opinion will coöperate for the purpose, and, while grasping the realities of the position, will resolve to find a way to mitigate the obstacles to more rapid constitutional advance, this, we are convinced, would be a more desirable procedure than to delay until the urgency of the problem cannot be denied."

In a discussion of the relationship of the proposed scheme to the hopes of an all-India federation, the commissioners say the committee on army affairs which they contemplate as a part of their scheme would be greatly strengthened if it could include representatives from the Indian states.

"They are just as much concerned to resist assaults upon the integrity of India as those who live in British India, and while they are entitled to rely on the protection guaranteed them by the British Crown, they have shown themselves willing and eager to recognize and serve the common interest. Is it not, therefore, desirable to place the army in India upon its proper footing now, as the best means of promoting this federal ideal?

Flexible Constitution

"By this means we may be preparing a way by which the Indian States can participate naturally and easily on equal terms with British India in one of the functions of Federated India, which cannot be regarded as the exclusive interest of a part of the whole. The advance cannot be hurried; the achievement will come about not by prematurely composing constitutional devices, however generous, but by a natural process of growth.

"Sooner or later some such adjustment must come about if any substance is to be given to the idea of ultimate federation and, in order that decisions may not be taken which might result in misleading hopes being raised, we would urge that this wider aspect should not be shut out of view at the present stage."

The first condition which the Commission lays down is that the new Constitution should, as far as possible, contain within itself provision for its own development. It should not be based upon too rigid and uniform a plan but should allow for natural growth and diversity. Constitutional progress should be the outcome of practical experience. Where further legislation is required it should result from the needs of time, not from arbitrary demands of a fixed timetable.

The Constitution, while contemplating and conforming to the ultimate objective, should not attempt to lay down the length or number of stages of the journey.

The Commission points out that those who have to work a temporary Constitution tend inevitably to fix their minds upon the future instead of on the present. Instead of making the most of the existing Constitution and learning to deal with practical problems under existing conditions, they constantly endeavor to anticipate the future and push forward the day for the next installment of reforms. As far as possible, therefore, the object now to be aimed at is a reformed Constitution which will not necessarily require revision at stipulated intervals but which provides opportunities for natural development.

A consideration of what should be the ultimate goal of British policy in India in pursuance of the declared British policy leads the Commission to lay down a second condition. It is that any constitutional changes now recommended for British India must have regard for its future development when India as a whole, not merely British India, will take its place among the constituent States of the Commonwealth of Nations united under the Crown. In the course of their inquiries the commissioners became convinced of the impossibility of continuing to look at one-half of India to the exclusion of the other.

All-Indian Policy

The report points out there are practical as well as theoretical reasons for so planning the structure of Indian government that a transition to a truly all-Indian policy can be made as soon as the time is ripe. It is a striking fact, not always sufficiently borne in mind, that it is India, not British India, which is a member of the League of Nations—a fact which is emphasized by the invariable presence of an Indian Ruling Prince as a member of the Indian delegation.

"If India, then, is one of the nations in the world organization, it must surely be India as a whole which will be involved in the ultimate constitutional scheme."

The commissioners describe the geographical, political and economic union of India, and say that on close examination it will be found that there are few subjects which should form the field of activity of a Central Government in India which do not in fact interest also the Indian states. An outstanding example is defense; other illustrations are tariffs and communications and social matters. Moreover, the unity imposed upon India by the external forces of Great Britain is today reinforced by the increasing sense of Indian nationality. It has only been the existence of British rule in India that has rendered such a development possible. The movement has been growing steadily for the last 50 years, and with greatly accelerated pace in the last decade.

"Whatever may be its shortcomings and however distasteful some of its manifestations, it appears to be the one force in Indian society today that may perhaps contain within itself the power to overcome the deep and dangerous cleavages that threaten its peace. Indian nationalism is a phenomenon which cannot be disregarded by the rulers either of British India or of the Indian states.

"But while we hold that the ultimate development of the Indian policy must lie in the direction of a solution embracing all India, it is absolutely clear that the States cannot be compelled to come into any closer relationship with British India than exists at the present time.

Unity With Indian Princes

"Indian rulers are naturally proud of their historical position and their rights have been repeatedly acknowledged. At the same time we believe they recognize more and more the need for adjusting their future relationship to the rest of India.

"We believe they will only be ready to come into the larger whole when they can see their rights and position will be safeguarded. Greater unity will come about when it is felt that it is to the mutual advantage of both sides to pursue it.

"We desire that the new Constitution should provide an open door whereby, when it seems good to them, the ruling Princes may enter on just and reasonable terms."

The Commissioners say that if the principles they have laid down are carried out it inevitably follows that the ultimate Constitution of India must be federal for it is only in a Federal Constitution that units differing so widely in constitution as the provinces and the States can be brought together while retaining internal autonomy.

Federation in British India

"Apart altogether from any question of an ultimate federal union between the Indian states and British India there are, we think, very strong reasons for the reconstruction of the Indian constitution on a federal basis. . . . There is a very definite correspondence between dimensions of area and population and the kind of constitution that can be operated successfully. . . . To imagine that a constitutional structure suitable for 45,000,000 of British people, mainly urban, will serve equally well for 250,000,000 of Indians spread over a subcontinent and living in half a million villages is unreasonable. If self-government is to be a reality, it must be applied to political units of a suitable size. . . .

"A further reason is that it is only in a federal structure that sufficient elasticity can be obtained for the union of elements of divers internal constitutional needs of communities at very different stages of development and culture. . . .

"There are areas in India which by reason either of their geographical situation or their ethnological composition have not been brought under the reforms."

Flexible Policy Essential

The report says it is not reasonable or indeed possible to apply some hard and fast constitution to every part of India and that to attempt to do so would necessarily retard political progress.

The commissioners explain that the scheme which they recommend completes the process of devolution. "It aims at giving the maximum provincial autonomy consistent with the common interests of India as a whole. . . . It is our intention that in the future each province should be as far as possible mistress in her own house. Thus an independent life will be given to the provinces which will for the nucleus of a new federal structure."

It is proposed that in the future the progress of these great provinces should be intrusted to a unitary government responsible to legislatures elected by an extended franchise. Within the general plan there will be scope for variation according to provincial needs and circumstances.

The essence of the plan is to afford to the Indians opportunity of judging by experiment in provincial sphere how far the British system of parliamentary government is fitted to their needs and to the natural genius of the people. "It must be realized that the change involved is very great and far-reaching."

Power of Intervention

It is explained that it has been necessary to combine with the new plan in the provincial sphere restrictions and qualifications under which the full force of majority rule is mitigated by the power of intervention vested in the British Governor for such purposes as protection of minorities and preservation of order. This does not mean that the central government would not be entitled to call for assistance and coöperation in matters vital to the whole. The only means which are practical before securing federation involve a substantial change in the present constitution of the central legislature.

"It appears to us," say the commissioners, "that this body must be composed henceforward on a strictly federal basis, that is to say, it should be units of ultimate federation rather than popular constituencies that should be represented in it."

The last condition which the commission lays down is the paramount necessity of securing that throughout the period during which India is progressing on the road to complete self-government there must be full provision made for the maintenance and efficiency of the fundamentals of government. It must be recognized that there are grave dangers in the situation of India that must be provided for.

The report says it is an absolute condition for development of self-government in India that the gateway of the northwest should be safely held.

Strong Arm Necessary

"The army in India must be strong enough for its task. We hold that for many years the presence of British troops and British officers serving in Indian regiments will be essential."

This fact gravely complicates the problem of the introduction of an increasing measure of responsibility into the central government but the commission believes that proposals put forward with regard to the status of the army in India would reconcile the demands of security and advance.

The question of internal security is also discussed: "The danger of disorder in India is ever present. There are inflammable elements in the population and jealousy and ill feeling between important communities which from time to time cause riots and disturbances.

"The history of communal disturbances during the last few years shows how slight an incident may cause trouble, which if not checked in an early stage may easily spread from district to district. Nowhere in the world is there such frequent need for courageous and prompt action as in India, and nowhere is the penalty for hesitation and weakness greater."

Effective Administration

The report says that the problem involved in internal security is not, however, a matter only of the preservation of law and order. The very existence of the population depends on the efficiency of the administrative machine. There are great communities living on a land which owes its fertility entirely to an elaborate system of irrigation. A still larger section of the population is dependent for its existence on a precarious rainfall.

"While we are prepared to recommend a considerable advance toward self-government, and while we believe that a sense of responsibility can only be taught by making men responsible for the effects of their own actions, we desire to be sure that this experience is not bought too dearly. There must be in India a power which can step in and save the situation before it is too late.

"There must be provided for as may be needed safeguards to insure maintenance of vital services. . . . The Governor-General or Governor, as the case may be, must be armed with full and ample forces. We desire to give the fullest scope to self-government, but if there is a breakdown, then the alternative authority must operate unhampered."

The Commissioners also state that until tolerance is more widespread in India and until there is evidence that minorities are prepared to trust to the sense of justice of the majority there is need for safeguards for minorities. They consider that the only practical means of protecting weaker or less numerous elements in the poupulation is by the retention of impartial power residing in the Governor-General and the Governors of provinces to be exercised for this purpose.

The commissioners declare that their governing purpose is to make provision for the steady growth of the element of responsibility in government in India. They say "if the Indian Constitution is now re-established on right lines and if it is realized that India is evolving into a federation of self-governing units further approach to the ultimate goal may be achieved in due time without any necessary constant and disturbing revision.

Special provision is made by the commissioners for a state of emergency. Experience in the past has shown, says the report, that however carefully the provincial Constitution may be framed a breakdown may occur through such causes as complete inability to form or maintain in office any Ministry enjoying support from the Legislature. A situation equally grave would arise if there was widespread refusal to work the normal Constitution of the Province or the general adoption of a policy which aimed at bringing the Government to a standstill.

Right of Appointment

It is accordingly recommended that "the Governor (subject, as in other matters, to the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor-General) should be given statutory powers to declare that a state of affairs has arisen under which the Government of the province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the statute and thereupon there should be vested in the Governors all the powers normally possessed by the Governor and his Cabinet with right to appoint any persons to assist him and to delegate his powers to them and the right to nominate any such persons as members of the Legislature.

"The Governor would have further powers to restore rejected demands for grants and to certify legislation if in his opinion it is essential for any interest in the province . . .It should be provided that the reasons for declaring that such a state of affairs exists should be reported at once to Parliament and that these special powers should not remain in operation for more than 12 months without the approval of Parliament expressed by a resolution of both houses."

The insertion into the Constitution of provisions to secure the carrying of the King's Government in an emergency is, says the report, no denial of self-government; it is the ultimate resource if self-government is repudiated.

Report Silent on Uprising

In conclusion the Commission says, "in writing this report we have made no allusion to the events of the last few months in India. In fact the whole of our principal recommendations were arrived at and unanimously agreed upon before these events occurred. We have not altered a line of our report on that account for it is necessary to look beyond particular incidents and take the longer view.

"Our object has been to bring to the notice of the British Parliament and British people such information as we are able to supply about the general conditions of the problem which now awaits solution, together with our considered proposals. We hope sometime that our Indian fellow subjects, after doing us the courtesy of studying the report as a whole (for isolated sentences may give any reader a wrong impression) will find what we have put forward has been written in a spirit of genuine sympathy.

"No one of either race ought to be so foolish as to deny the greatness of the contribution which Great Britain has made to Indian progress. It is not racial prejudice, nor imperialistic ambition, nor commercial interest, which makes us say so plainly.

Obligations to Britain

"It is a tremendous achievement to have brought to the Indian subcontinent and to have applied in practice the conceptions of impartial justice, of the rule of law, of respect for equal civic rights without reference to class or creed and of disinterested and incorruptible civic service. These are essential elements in any state which is advancing toward well ordered self-government.

"In his heart even the bitterest critic of British administration in India knows that India has owed these things mainly to Britain. But when all this is said, it still leaves out of account a condition essential to the peaceful advance of India, and Indian statesmanship has now a great part to play.

"Success can only be achieved by sustained good will and coöperation both between the great religious communities of India which have so constantly been in conflict, and between India and Britain. For the future of India depends on the collaboration of east and west, and each has much to learn from the other.

"We have grown to understand something of the ideals which are inspiring the Indian national movement, and no man who has taken part in working the representative institutions of Britain can fail to sympathize with the desire of others to secure for their own land a similar development.

"But a Constitution is something more than a generalization: It has to present a constructive scheme. We submit our report in the hope that it may furnish materials and suggest a plan by means of which Indian constitutional reconstruction may be peacefully and surely promoted."

Training in Local Fields to Lead India to Self-Rule, Report Shows

Highlights in the Simon Commission recommendations are:

The future India to be a federal union, including British India and the native states alike, in a form of "United States."

Self-government to be granted to local provinces in proportion to their capacity.

Strengthening of central legislative and executive bodies to administer the federal government.

Abolition of the present "diarchy," under which Indians share in government only in limited fields.

Extension of the franchise from 2½ per cent of the population to 10 per cent.

Control of the army to be British for some time longer, but with frontier defense put into Imperial, not purely British, hands.

More revenue to be available to local bodies, whose needs increase faster than those of the central executive.

Separation of Burma from India.

Indian Press Minimizes Simon Recommendations

SIMLA, India (AP)—India's reaction to the second and all-important section of the Simon Commission recommendations June 24 was marked disappointment expressed in political circles and the Indian press.

Chaudhri Zafarullah Khan, leading member of the Punjab Simon Committee, said in an interview:

"I must confess the report is a great disappointment, which was unexpected, for the proposals of the Simon Commission as regards the army are at least frank enough to disclose the real intention of the commission that India should at no stage in its history be a self-governing dominion. It is perfectly clear that this report cannot form the basis of discussions for the round table conference."

The Leader, of Allahabad, chief Liberal organ, says the report is "repellent and repulsive and must be cast away."

C. Y. Chintamani, former Minister ofthe United Provinces and a prominent Hindu politician, says the commission's recommendations call for instant repudiation on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

DINING CAR NAPKIN NOT TO BE SKIMPED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY—A dining-car napkin should contain 400 square inches and should be 20 inches square. So decided 500 members of the purchase and stores division of the American Railway Association here recently.

H. N. Mellor of New York, commissary buyer for the Pennsylvania Railroad, said:

"Napkins 18 by 22 inches are all right for fellows who want to put them across their knees, but they won't do for the fellow who has a big corporation to cover or wants to tuck the napkin under his chin."

BOY SCOUTS DRIVE PRAIRIE SCHOONER

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—In a prairie schooner lent by Henry Ford, five Boy Scouts, representing the five boroughs of New York City, are on the way to Independence Rock, Wyo., which they expect to reach the eve of Independence Day. They have a letter from the Governor of New York to the Governor of Wyoming.

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LONDON OPINION VARIED ON PLAN FOR INDIAN RULE

Labor Disappointed That Proposed Changes Do Not Go Further

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Simon Commission's recommendations have had a mixed reception here. Labor circles are disappointed that it has not proved possible to go further in the direction of popular government for India, although they recognize the weight of reasons which have swayed decision on this question.

The Conservatives are somewhat apprehensive whether the commission hasn't taken an undue risk in advising that control of the police in India should pass into the hands of the elected provincial governments. Liberals generally have not yet committed themselves although they agree on the immense importance of the recommendations made.

The Times says the report "marks the most hopeful advance of our generation toward a solution of the problem of India."

Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, replied in the negative in the House of Commons June 23 to a question from Labor benches whether amnesty would be granted to political prisoners as an act of grace preparatory to the round table conference which meets next October to discuss the Simon Commission's report.

He said, "Under the circumstances I fear that is impossible." Asked whether he is satisfied that there were enough troops on the Indian frontier to deal with the situation there and whether arrangement is being made for British reinforcements in the event of further rising among the Afridi and Mohamand tribes, Mr. Benn replied in the affirmative.

Law Enforcement Urged by Justice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Amendment receives more than its share of blame for hampering the enforcement of the law, Supreme Court Justice Thomas H. Noonan declared in an address before the protective section, American Railway Association, in convention here.

Justice Noonan said, "The liquor interests never obeyed the law and never will. Before the passage of the prohibition laws, they gave the police almost as much annoyance as they do today by selling liquor without licenses, keeping saloonos open on Sundays and selling liquor to minors."

Justice Noonan deplored the general notion in police circles that it is almost useless to arrest violators of prohibition laws because of the difficulty of obtaining convictions in communities where feeling against the Eighteenth Amendment is strong. He said that he believes that this idea is doing much to undermine respect for all laws.

Simon Report to Be Ignored by Swarajists

BOMBAY (AP)—Leaders of the civil disobedience campaign, by which Indian Nationalists are striving to gain independence, declared June 24 that the recommendations of the Simon Commission on statutory and constitutional reform would stiffen their movement. They consider that it meets none of the Swarajist, or home rule, demands.

As part of their boycott of the Simon Commission from its inception Nationalist leaders officially ignored the report, but actually they considered its recommendations in the most minute details. Even to Mahatma Gandhi, in prison, at Poona, a copy of the recommendations by the government was presented, according to newspaper accounts.

As part of the plan to ignore the Simon Commission the leaders said that there would be no processions of protest nor mass meetings anywhere, but that there would be a gradual increase in the Swarajist, or Nationalist, resistance movement in all centers where passive resistance is now being carried on.

"We are not in the least disappointed, as we never expected anything in our favor," V. J. Patel, former Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly, who resigned at the beginning of the civil resistance movement, said to the Associated Press.

"We expected a long fight in the first place," he said, "and it is now clear that we will struggle for months, perhaps for years." And then with a smile, "Of course, I am supposed to ignore the recomemndations but, as a matter of fact, I have been poring over the details for the last two hours.

"There is absolutely nothing in them which would start to satisfy most Indians, no matter to what party they belong. Our boycott of the Simon Commission is now fully vindicated. No member of the All-India National Congress will care to consider the recommendations for a moment. There is no suggestion of an immediate grant of freedom anywhere.

"In fact, the recommendations will stiffen our attitude throughout the country and nothing will satisfy us now except complete independence. Some would have been satisfied with dominion status but their attitude has stiffened, too, and now they will fall in line with the majority."

Specially Treated Wooden Door Wins Fight With Flames Against Metal One

NEW YORK (AP)—A safety wood which exhales its own fire extinguisher was exhibited here June 23 by Prof. Albin H. Beyer of the Columbia University testing laboratories.

A two-inch-thick door of the wood held back smoke and flames six times as long as did a metal-covered door. The protective moisture is a secret chemical preparation, Dr. Beyer explained, which is produced right on the skin of the wood. It is like glue and is made by the touch of the flames combining with chemical soaked into the wood.

The wet skin retards fire, which, however, eats it off slowly, leaving a charred, black film. As soon as this top skin is eaten through, a new layer forms underneath, because the chemicals impregnate the wood completely. Only the topmost layers of molecules, said Dr. Beyer, are affected at any one moment. They explode at touch of the flames, throwing out tiny sprays.

The test was conducted for Henry Klein, manufacturer, who invented the process. The metal-covered and the wooden doors were set in the sides of a large furnace, the flames licking their interior faces.

The metal-covered door quickly became untouchably hot, passing 100 degrees in about three minutes and passing the boiling point of water in about 15 minutes. The wooden door's exterior reached 100 degrees after about 30 minutes, and 150 degrees at about 45 minutes. It did not rise much above 200 until near the moment of burning through, when it was less than one-eighth of an inch thick.

Dr. Beyer said the duration of fire resistance depends partly on the amount of chemical absorbed, and that within one to two hours, resistance to flames may be fixed quite accurately in advance by gauging the amount.

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HOOVER PRAISES WORLD ROTARY'S GOOD WILL WORK

Delegates From All Over Globe Mark 25th Anniversary in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Organized friendship among the business men of all nations was dramatized here in the convention of Rotary International as a potent means toward the making of world peace. From every corner of the globe marking Rotary's twenty-fifth anniversary, came Rotarians to commemorate the obscure little experiment in friendliness made here a quarter of a century ago.

"The impressive attendance from so many countries," wired President Hoover from Washington, "is renewed evidence of the spirit of international good will which is so significant a development of our times and in the encouragement of which Rotary has played such a useful part."

The slender group of Chicagoans who ventured only to be friendly has now grown to 153,000, scattered through 3344 clubs in 64 countries, and their animating thought has overflowed into many another service club with widespread organization.

Among old time companions in the adventure of 1905 and among their followers from Europe, Asia, South America and elsewhere, the founder of Rotary, Paul P. Harris, rededicated it to peace.

"If we are to achieve the abolition of war as a means of settling international disputes," he said in his message to those who have built on his beginning, "then the hearts of men must be so touched and molded that mutual understanding and good will will take the place of fear and hatred. That is Rotary's ever-increasing purpose.'

Good Out of Chicago

It is an odd thing that two Chicago lawyers have done so much to promote international good will: first Mr. Harris, president emeritus of Rotary, then Salmon O. Levinson, a pioneer in the movement for the outlawry of war.

At Rotary's convention Mr. Harris voiced his amazement that "our weekly meetings of a small group of business and professional men, united for friendship and mutual helpfulness amid the loneliness of a large city, should awaken a similar feeling inherent in the hearts of men throughout the world." Mr. Levinson might similarly express his astonishment that the idea of the renunciation of war, born after the United States had entered the World War, should so swiftly be made a fundamental part of the law of nations.

"Can any good come out of Chicago?" asked Mr. Harris of the assembled Rotarians of the world, many doubtless perplexed by this curious city. "The primitive conception of Rotary came out of Chicago," he answered "And then a vision opened up," he added, "a vision of an immeasurably expanded and useful Rotary founded upon friendship, that attribute which had so nobly proved its dependability on the proving ground in Chicago."

Pointing out that the Rotarians of London, Eng., had multiplied their clubs so that London now has more members than any other city in the world, Mr. Harris urged throwing off of restrictions, which generally limit one club to one city and advised expansion "until every potential Rotarian shall have become one in fact."

Friendship Must Guide

Friendship is still the motive that must guide Rotary in the years ahead, declared M. Eugene Newsome of Durham, N. C., president of Rotary International, in defining anew its object "May we not seek during coming generations to give friendship its right place in the world," he asked. "Remarkable it is, that the close of a quarter of a century finds us willing to build Rotary's increasing purpose upon that word 'friendship.'

"What marvelous changes can be wrought in the world structures if friendship is applied to the relations of all world problems. It cannot be done in a day. It is the work of future years. Through the international service committee of your club and of Rotary International we must give added emphasis to the application of friendship through all channels of world-wide contact."

Though the great majority of member clubs are now American, the time may not be far distant, Mr. Newsome predicted, when other nations may find themselves in the majority at the international convention which is Rotary's supreme authority. He noted that its board of directors includes members from Great Britain, Canada, Mexico, Belgium, Spain, and Austria, and said that the number of nations must necessarily be increased as time went on. He remarked also on the group establishment of Rotary offices abroad, and multiplying Rotary meetings in other sections of the globe.

Urge Place Measures

A British and a Canadian Rotary Club introduced proposals aimed to further world peace. These were presented only for study, action upon them being left to a future convention.

The club of Victoria, B. C., suggested a special peace week for all Rotary Clubs, recommending that each put on a program "to further sympathetic understanding between nations by developing a cordial appreciation of their several excellencies . . . thus during the week creating a wave of peace and good will thoughts which will sweep around the world."

Letchworth (Eng.) Rotarians urged the establishment of "permanent commisisons of conciliation between countries represented in Rotary analogous to that between the United States and Canada.

A good will proposal, to be acted upon at this convention, is for the establishment of a national Rotarian tourist bureau, in order to encourage Europeans of the middle class and other nationals to travel in the United States.

The Rotary Club of Greenville, O., responsible for the resolution, argues that "at this late date it appears unnatural that except for immigrants, some distinguished persons or an occasional delegate the large middle class of European travelers in all other countries furnishes scarcely any visitors to the territory of the United States, so rich in scenic grandeur.

This club would have Rotary set up a bureau which would vouch for the character of the travelers, then see to it that they are not bothered by immigration laws which are not intended for "bona fide visitors" and that it should moreover furnish information free of charge to those who wish to visit America.

MATTHEWS WILLS COLUMBIA $83,928

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia University's share in the estate of the late Prof. James Brander Matthews totals $83,928, a transfer tax appraisal filed June 23 showed. Professor Matthews' library, which included many autographed letters and books, appraised at $17,103, was presented to Columbia according to the wishes of his will. This collection included 241 letters and postal cards from Theodore Roosevelt, 29 letters from Rudyard Kipling, 29 letters from Fannie A. Kemble, besides autographs of Mark Twain, Joshua Crane, Ambrose Bierce, Hamlin Garland, Henry James, Henry Arthur Jones, Jules Jusserand, Walter Besant, Robert Bridges and Richard Le Gallienne.

CHURCH FEDERATION PLANS CRIME INQUIRY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The political action commission of the Chicago Church Federation has made plans for an investigation of the causes of lawlessness in Chicago. Private and later public hearings will be held.

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Salt, Symbol of Indian Crusade, Is One of Ancient Tax Objects

Princes and Powers Found Levy Easy Way of Providing Revenue and Funds for Wars—Camels Carry Product Across Desert

Salt has virtually become the Nationalists' symbol in India. The significance of the salt tax, together with something of the historical development of this impost, is discussed in the following article:

The tax on salt, target of current nationalist disturbances in India, was old in the economic scheme of nations in the days when Alexander the Great imposed a salt impost upon a conquered world.

Protests by Mahatma Gandhi and his Nationalist followers might have been equally as strong if the British Government had levied upon cotton, sugar or rice. But the tax on salt already was in vogue when the British first set foot on Indian soil.

Salt taxes had long been abandoned in the British Isles. But the British ministers and the colonial experts could devise no other way of getting revenue for this dominion, save through the long established method to which the East Indians were, at least, accustomed.

The East Indians view the salt impost as something of an income tax. Collection of an actual income tax from millions of persons of such varied earnings as those in India seemed well-nigh impossible. The salt tax under the British régime, however, is less than in former years, although collected with far more certainty.

Used Widely in Arts

Aside from being sought as a prime culinary requisite, salt is also in the luxury class. Modes, manners, customs group about the "saler" which gave the cellar its more modern name. To sit above the salt at table meant social rank. One of the finest examples of the art of Cellini extant is a receptable for holding the precious crystal which gave savor to viands spread on the costly board.

Arts of every age, have required salt, as for the preserving of meat, fish and other foods for winter use. The tanners of all time needed it for treating their leather; it figured in glass making for thousands of years; it was the source of a legion of mixtures and compounds employed by ancient artificers and medieval artisans; today it serves the manifold purposes of modern chemistry. Adam Smith back in 1776 in his "Wealth of Nations" placed it first as a revenue maker. The salt tax, such as stirs India in the twentieth century is a reflex of history; a cut back on the reel of time. Princes, potentates and powers used that impost in the East when the primitive Britons shivered in rude huts by their fens.

Early Rome founded salt works at the port of Ostia where the Tiber meets the brine. When citizens complained that the concessionaires, paying tribute to the Cæsars, were overcharging for the commodity, the government took over the manufacture and set up a benevolent monopoly. Cheap salt went with free bread and circuses.

The Roman soldier was made happier by his salt allowance on his marches into Gaul, chewing his parched and seasoned frumentum. His "salarium" or salt stipend survives in our time as salary. If one does not earn his pay he is referred to in this age as not worth his salt.

Bribes Paid to Bandits

Those great traders, the Phœnicians, were purveyors of salt to all lands, often paying bribes to bandits, to save their precious store. Salt from the springs of the oases of the Libyan desert was sped by camel train to the East and to the West. Caravans laden with salty sacks wound over sands to the coasts of Syria.

Sheiks, robbers, rulers of men, exacted upon it their taxes—and thrice and four fold were the levies before it reached its distant buyers. Often so excessive were the duties and embargoes, that crafty traders adulterated their product with sand and earth, on sold an unpurified rock salt.

Modern Europe, it is commonly believed, inherited the salt tax from the Orient, or possibly from the Venetians who became noted makers and vendors of the sea born commodity. France had vast natural stores of it, and was among the first nations of the western world to tax it. That resented impost, the gabelle du sel. or tribute of salt, was one of the causes of the French Revolution, so heavily did the peasant have to pay the kings for a little seasoning in his pot.

England maintained a salt tax over the protests of its subjects for several centuries. In the reigns of the Georges ministers used it to bolster revenues exhausted by the drain of many foreign wars, the tax finally reaching 30 times the normal price of salt.

The British in the early part of the nineteenth century rose against the tax and finally forced its abolition in 1825. First it was reduced to two shillings and finally wiped out, with a revenue loss of about £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) a year. The movement succeeded because, as one of its leaders said, it gave the children of the poor a chance to have salt in their milk and their oatmeal porridge, and men of low estate to have three times as much salt with their potatoes.

Colonists Got Supplies

Salt taxes were never very effective in the American colonies. Samuel Winslow got a special franchise for making it exclusively for Massachusetts, but he never profited much by it. Many colonists went to distant points on the coast and made what they desired for their own use without let nor hindrance.

For many centuries, the nabobs and rajahs of India had been enriching themselves by taxing the salt of their subjects, before 1600 when the London East India gained a foothold. The revenues varied greatly in the various provinces.

Where a division has a sea coast as have the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, contraband salt can be obtained from the ocean readily enough and poaching is hard to check.

Northern India has salt lakes which can be reasonably well controlled and exploited. Bengal has some access to the sea, but so much fresh water flows from its rivers that it is hard to get water sufficiently impregnated. In other sections salt can be obtained from springs or mined.

The native rulers, however, did get substantial returns. Consignments of salt were held up at the various "sayers" or customs posts along the Great Salt Line and often paid taxes and imposts many times over. Corrupt officials made the commodity very costly and limited the supply of the poorer classes.

Fruit to New York Brought by Trucks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. — New York City received by motortruck approximately 14 per cent of its fruit and vegetable supply during the 17-month period beginning July, 1928, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station reported June 20 in making public results of a survey to determine the status of the motortruck as a carrier of fruits and vegetables to Greater New York.

Coöperating in the survey were the United Stattes Department of Agriculture, the New York Food Marketing Research Council, and the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture.

New Jersey, Long Island, and the Hudson Valley in New York were found to be the principal areas supplying New York with motortruck shipments of fruits and vegetables, although suplies in lesser amounts came from Delaware and the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

"During the period covered by this study," the report states, "the equivalent of 15,776 carloads of fruits and vegetables arrived by truck on the New York jobbing markets. Of these, 7513 carload equivalents were from New Jersey, 2504 from Long Island, and 2220 were from the Hudson Valley area of New York.

"The areas from which produce is trucked have been steadily extended until today berries are brought 600 miles by motortruck to New York from North Carolina in 24 hours."

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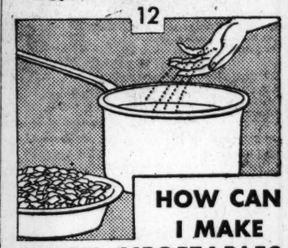
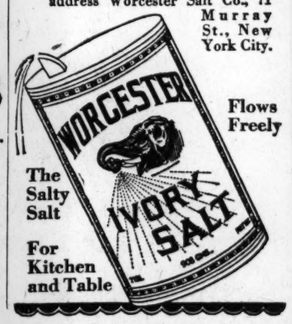


HOW CAN I MAKE GREEN VEGETABLES KEEP THEIR COLOR?

Add a little extra Ivory Salt to the water in which the vegetables are to be boiled. Cook in an uncovered vessel.

Cook in the easy, successful way with the help of the Worcester Salt Cook Book. For free copy, address Worcester Salt Co., 71 Murray St., New York City.



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Yes, the fluttering frock of chiffon is one of the important fashions for summer . . . for day or evening, for town or country. And Bedell has a notable collection, priced in keeping with a now famous value-policy.

HOOVER TO GREET GOVERNORS BY RADIO

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover on June 23 accepted an invitation extended by Governor Dern of Utah to deliver an address by radio June 30 to the governor's conference at Salt Lake City.

The speech will be brief and radiocast over both the National and Columbia chains.

BOYS OF CHICAGO TO BE GUESTS OF BOYS OF MEXICO

Y. M. C. A. Band to Travel Six Weeks Below Rio Grande From July 5

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—As a practical gesture to promote world friendship among boys, a boys' band of 20 members from the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. here will start on July 5 for a six weeks' trip to Mexico, where, according to arrangements now being made, each member of the group will be entertained by a different Mexican boy every day.

The tour was planned as the result of an invitation extended to the boys of the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. by Col. José T. Garcia, Mexican Minister of War, whose sons spent two winters in Chicago to improve their command of English. The youths, Fausto and John, 16 and 13 years of age respectively, were such "good fellows" that they made many friends here, both at school and at the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A., and when their father came to take them home he immediately urged O. R. Deihl, boys' work secretary at the Y. M. C. A., to bring a group of their "pals" to Mexico for a visit.

Along the route, the boys will camp out at Boy Scout and Y. M. C. A. camps. The party will travel by a bus purchased from contributions made by the Y. M. C. A., families of the boys, and Mr. Deihl himself.

$100,000 Mortgage Sought by Lambs

NEW YORK (AP)—So many actors are out of work and unable to pay dues or house bills that the Lambs Club on June 23 obtained court permission to place a second mortgage of $100,000 on the clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street.

Arthur Byron, acting shepherd of the club, and Oscar Shaw, recording secretary, submitted to Supreme Court Justice Lydon, a petition setting forth the club owns real estate valued at $800,000, bearing a first mortgage of $315,000 and personal property valued at $142,000.

The mortgage was approved at a recent club meeting when members were informed that the club needed funds to pay $35,000 of tradesmen's bills and a $40,000 note. The movies, especially the "talkies," were blamed for the actors' inability to find work.

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SALE OF Delicious Steaks

Tender cuts from heavy steer beef—we sell only the best—you will be pleased with any one of these luscious steaks.

TOP of ROUND	LB.	45c
RUMP	LB.	68c
SIRLOIN	LB.	49c
PORTER HOUSE	LB.	59c
HAMBURGER	LB.	25c

SALE OF Corned Beef

You will find that our corned beef is mildly cured and has the utmost in fine flavor.

FANCY BRISKET	LB.	33c
LEAN ENDS	LB.	29c
MIDDLE RIBS	LB.	22c

Genuine Spring LAMB FORES LB. 17c

Fresh Caught SWORD FISH LB. 38c

FRESH VEGETABLES and FRUIT

GREEN BEANS	LB.	7c
NEW BEETS	NATIVE BUNCH	5c
Honey Dew MELONS	EA.	29c

A Pure, Unsweetened Evaporated Milk
Van Camp's Milk 3 Tall Cans 23c

Tiny Soap Beads Which Make the Dirt Disappear
Super Suds 3 Pkgs. 23c

Delicious Halves
Del Monte Peaches 2 Lge. Cans 43c

Geisha or Namco Japanese Imported
Crab Meat No. ½ Can 27c

Packed in Convenient Cartons
Richmond Rice 3 12 oz. Pkgs. 25c

Made with Ripe Tomatoes and Selected Spices
Blue Label Catsup Lge. Bot. 19c

Add a Few Drops to Milk for Drinking Purposes
Baker's Vanilla 2 oz. Bot. 29c

A Few Drops in the Water Whitens Clothes
Oxol Bot. 17c

Buy Two Cartons for Your Pantry Shelf
Purity Salt 2 Pkgs. 9c

More Than Cheese—A Real Food for Young or Old
Pabst-ett Pkg. 21c

Ideal to use on Vegetables or in Cooking in Place of Butter
Spred It [NUCOA Lb. Ctn. 21c] Lb. Ctn. 20c

A New National Biscuit Sensation
Planet Cookies Lb. 17c

Radio Beverages

GINGER ALE ORANGEADE GRAPE
LEMON & LIME SARSAPARILLA

2 28 OZ. BOTS. 25c

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TWO SURPRISES AT MERION C. C.

Jones of Columbia and E. R. Lewis, U. C. L. A., Figure in Tennis Features

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—Two surprise results of major importance featured the first day of play for the United States intercollegiate tennis championship at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, June 23, coming in rapid succession.

First, David N. Jones '32, Columbia University, accomplished what he had threatened to do in the eastern intercollegiates last week, and eliminated one of the leading seeded players, in the person of Bruce P. Barnes '30, University of Texas, placed second in the preferred list, after a closely fought battle, in which only lapses into weak tennis at intervals by the Columbian prevented an overwhelming victory for him.

Then Elbert R. Lewis '32, University of California at Los Angeles, put Malcolm T. Hill '30, Harvard University, out of the running in straight sets, with his vigorous net play.

Two other minor surprises resulted among the players not included in the selected list when Theodore D. McDonald '30, Dartmouth College, eliminated Scott Rexinger, University of Chicago, and Bertram Hammell of Swarthmore emerged victor over Harry L. Plymire, Stanford University.

Six players, headed by Julius Seligson '30 of Lehigh, champion two years ago, reached the fourth round, with the aid of byes. The others were Gabriel Lavine, the chief hope of University of Pennsylvania, who will encounter Seligson, and Lewis, at the top of the draw, and Sherman Lockwood, University of Oregon, Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane University, and E. B. Ward, Harvard University, at the foot. The survivors were reduced to 26 at the close of play from the original 103.

As in his performance at the Crescent Athletic Club last week the play of Jones, a member of the Columbia freshman crew of last year, who took up tennis for the summer then, and showed so well that he dropped the rowing altogether this season, was a curious mixture of the finest sort of tennis, flawless in execution and carefully studied out, with inexcusable errors. He ran the match so close that Barnes was at match point several times in the second set, only to have a brilliant shot off the racket of Jones pull him out of danger.

In the first set, Jones, when leading at 4—3, served four double faults to lose the game, and sent so many shots wide of the side lines that Barnes captured the set, 6—4. Barnes also led at 3—0 in the second set on similar tactics by the lengthy New Yorker, and though the latter caught him with ease at three-all, Barnes led at 5—3. And in the two long deuce games that followed, was at match point several times. But finally both went to Jones, and skillful play gave him the set at 8—6.

The final set found Barnes weakening badly as Jones played much steadier, and after the Texan managed to win his first service game, Jones ran five games in a row by wide margins and took the set and match with four final sizzling service shots in the eighth game, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2. The summary:

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
First Round

Gerson A. Weiss, Brown, defeated Andrew Smeaton, Duquesne, 6—4, 6—1.

T. C. Nicely, Swarthmore, defeated B. W. Haseltine, Franklin and Marshall, 7—5, 6—2.

Dennison L. Mitchell, Georgetown, defeated J. F. Beckman, Charleston, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Jack De Lara, University of Southern California, defeated Irving Rosenhouse, Rutgers, 6—3, 6—3.

Edward Jacobs, University of Pittsburgh, defeated Richard Shields, Washington and Lee, 6—3, 6—2.

Maurice J. Bayon, Tulane, defeated R. Lockwood Tower, Harvard, 6—1, 6—2.

David O'Loughlin, University of Pittsburgh, defeated Emanuel Kardon, University of Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—3.

Paul Lefever, Ursinus, defeated Albert Watson Jr., United States Military Academy, 6—1, 3—6, 6—0.

Walter M. Martin, University of Toronto, defeated Joseph Noell, University of Virginia, 6—1, 6—1.

John McDiarmid, Texas Christian University, won from Mario del Guercio, Fordham, by default.

Walter F. Thomas, Princeton, defeated Henry L. Johnson Jr., Dartmouth, 6—4, 7—5.

Theodore Burwell, University of the South, defeated Julius Tavalin, St. John's College, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—1.

Dolf E. Muehleisen, University of California, won from O. J. Smith Jr., Cornell, by default.

Earl Taylor, University of Texas, defeated Donald M. Frame, Harvard, 6—1, 9—7.

Paul L. Kane, Michigan State College, won from William Ramsey, Lafayette, by default.

Stanley J. Almquist, University of Oregon, defeated Clyde D. Yeoman, Georgetown, 6—4, 6—3.

Harry L. Plymire, Stanford University, defeated Ray Sorensen, Western Teachers' College, 6—1, 6—0.

Bertram Hammell, Swarthmore, defeated William Calohan, Chicago, 6—3, 6—0.

Robert G. Muench, University of California, defeated James J. Ryan, University of Pennsylvania, 6—0, 6—3.

B. H. Detwiler, Cornell, won from Victor Sheshunoff, Columbia, by default.

Bruce P. Barnes, University of Texas, defeated Theodore Ludlow, University of California, 6—1, 6—1.

David N. Jones, Columbia, defeated William von Seldeneck, Franklin and Marshall, 6—0, 6—2.

Sidney Seligson, New York University, defeated N. H. McDiarmid, Swarthmore, 6—1, 7—9, 6—4.

G. A. Holloway, Yale, defeated H. M. Kennedy, Princeton, 6—0, 6—4.

Scott Rexinger, Chicago, defeated Robert J. Baker, Charleston, 6—3, 8—6.

D. C. McDonald, Dartmouth, defeated Blair Rambo, Ursinus, 6—4, 6—1.

Donald H. Cram, Vanderbilt, defeated Edgar W. Davis, Upsala, 6—0, 6—1.

Worth Oswald, Whitman, defeated H. B. Thatcher, United States Military Academy, 6—2, 6—0.

Donald Strachan, Princeton, defeated Henry Barnhurst, Haverford, 6—2, 6—1.

Raymond Stone, Columbia, defeated E. S. Oppenheimer, Cornell, 6—4, 6—2.

Stanley J. Harte, New York University, defeated Richard Bond, Swarthmore, 12—10, 6—3.

R. H. Hofheim, Colgate, defeated Paul Stagg, Chicago, 6—1, 8—6.

Lawrence Hall, Stanford University, defeated Henry L. Hood, Gettysburg, 9—7, 6—1.

Casper H. Nannes, Rutgers, defeated Edward F. McKnight, Lafayette, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Clifford Robbins, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated C. Alphonse Smith, University of Virginia, 6—2, 6—0.

A. S. Wright, Yale, won from Edward Purcell, Fordham, by default.

R. W. Ryan, Yale, defeated Robert Gales, University of Southern California, 6—8, 6—1, 6—2.

Martin McKee, University of California, defeated Joseph DeFina, St. John's, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—1.

Jack Gray, Haverford, defeated Edward Epstein, Lehigh, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round

Julius Seligson, Lehigh, defeated Eugene Hogenauer, Haverford, 6—1, 6—0.

Thomas Mount, Columbia, won from Robert B. Elliott, Baltimore City College, by default.

Lucien J. B. Lacoste, University of Texas, won from Charles Appel, Franklin and Marshall, by default.

Gabriel Lavine, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Sidney Berger, New York University, 9—7, 6—3.

Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Harvard, defeated Charles Andrews, Yale, 6—8, 6—2, 6—4.

Elbert R. Lewis, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Irvin Goodman, University of Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—3.

T. C. Nicely defeated G. A. Weiss, 6—3, 6—0.

D. L. Mitchell defeated Jack De Lara, 6—3, 0—6, 7—5.

Edward Jacobs defeated M. J. Bayon, 6—0, 6—4.

David O'Loughlin defeated Paul Lefever, 6—4, 6—1.

John McDiarmid defeated Walter M. Martin, 6—4, 6—4.

D. E. Muehleisen defeated Earl Taylor, 6—3, 6—3.

S. J. Almquist defeated P. L. Kane, 6—2, 6—4.

Bertram Hammell defeated H. L. Plymire, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5.

R. G. Muench defeated B. H. Detwiler, 6—0, 6—0.

D. N. Jones defeated B. P. Barnes, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2.

G. A. Holloway defeated Sidney Seligson, 6—3, 6—3.

T. D. McDonald defeated Scott Rexinger, 13—11, 7—5.

D. C. Cram defeated Worth Oswald, 6—0, 6—3.

Donald Strachan defeated Raymond Stone, 6—1, 6—1.

S. J. Harte defeated R. H. Hofheim, 6—2, 8—6.

Lawrence Hall defeated C. H. Nannes, 9—7, 7—5.

Clifford Robbins defeated A. S. Wright, 6—3, 6—4.

R. W. Ryan defeated Martin McKee, 6—2, 7—5.

Jack Gray won from George Landreth, Franklin and Marshall, by default.

Sherman Lockwood, University of Oregon, defeated Jacoo Hess, Rice Institute, 8—6, 7—5.

Edward Easton, Stanford University, defeated Charles Lockhart, Princeton, 6—1, 7—5.

Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane, defeated Leonard M. Dworkin, University of California at Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—4.

Warren Byrum, Western Teachers, defeated Allen Key, University of Texas, 8—6, 6—1.

E. B. Ward, Harvard, defeated Walter Swaybill, New York University, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Thomas Cahalan, Fordham, won from Edward Coppage, Cornell, by default.

Third Round

Julius Seligson defeated Mount, 6—0, 6—1.

Lavine defeated L. J. B. Lacoste, Texas, 6—3, 6—3.

Lewis defeated Hill, 7—5, 6—1.

Lockwood defeated Easton, 6—1, 7—5.

Sutter defeated Byrum, 6—1, 6—1.

Ward defeated Cahalan, 6—1, 6—0.

German Yachts Win First Race at Kiel

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Keil, Ger.

AMERICAN yachts fared poorly June 24 in the first German-American race of the Kiel regatta. Michel Fifth, owned by John Kirsten of Hamburg, finished first in the nine-mile triangular course in 1h. 43m. 6s. Germany made a sweep of the first three places with the American contenders, Oriole, Yankee and Seawing, fourth, fifth and sixth, respectively.

The point score was Germany 15, United States 6.

Secretary Adams Pilots Yankee to Third in Race

Noted Skipper Trims Yacht to Advantage—Weetamoe Wins Again but Is Withdrawn—$1500 in Cups Offered for Competition

STANDING OF AMERICA'S CUP RACERS

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Enterprise	2	3	0	0	0	0
Weetamoe	3	0	0	1	0	0
Yankee	0	1	1	0	0	0
Whirlwind	0	1	1	2	1	0
Vanitie	0	1	1	1	2	0
Resolute	0	0	0	2	1	1

Vanitie and Resolute not eligible for defense of cup this year.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—Before the fleet started out June 24 for the second race of the Eastern Yacht Club series Manager George Nichols of the Weetamoe announced that rather than go through a formal hearing on a threatened protest by the Enterprise over the start in the race June 23, he had asked that the Weetamoe be considered as not racing June 23. This left the Enterprise the leader in both points and percentage in the five races sailed by the six boats during the past two weeks.

Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams took the wheel of the Boston Cup Defender Yankee for a second time June 24 in an effort to halt the victorious career of the Nicholas-Morgan candidate, Weetamoe, which had three straight wins to her credit when she went out for the second of the Eastern Yacht Club series for cup boats past and present off this port.

Prizes Are Offered

The action of the Secretary in boarding a cup yacht came as a surprise, for last fall he announced that he would take no part in the preliminary racing. But pride in a home boat, friendship for the owners and love of the sport caused him to change, and the advent has aroused additional interest in the series. It was also announced that prizes would be given the two yachts making the best showing in the three scheduled races by Commodore Charles P. Curtis and Vice-Commodore Seth M. Milliken, although how a decision is to be reached has not been stated.

It seemed to be generally admitted that the Weetamoe is being sailed better than the other yachts and that she is well balanced and canvased, while the sails on some of the yachts are far from satisfactory, especially those on the Yankee, which Secretary Adams tried his best to trim during the race June 23. He stepped on the deck of the Yankee June 24, however, full of confidence and hope of a better outcome than in the first contest in which the Weetamoe beat the Enterprise 1m. 57s., the Yankee 4m. 6s., the Whirlwind 6m. 16s., and the Vanitie 6m. 57s. in elapsed time. The Resolute did not sail.

Wins Starting Honors

Secretary Adams won the honors at the start of the 30-mile windward and leeward race over the Block Island course, but the Yankee was soon forereached by the Whirlwind, while the Vanitie played the same trick on the Enterprise. The Weetamoe was ahead of the gun and was forced to return, but she had a clear line when she crossed. This gave her a chance to head for the Narragansett shore, where the breeze is usually stronger and more favorable, while the Whirlwind held off the Yankee and the Vanitie kept the Enterprise from tacking in to the beach.

All the way out Secretary Adams was constantly turning the wheel over to Ray Hunt and going forward to take a look at the shivering jib. Several times he shot the Yankee up into the wind in an effort to get the headsail to draw better, but it was of little use. Furthermore the leach of the mainsail flapped almost constantly, while the boat herself seemed to stand up whereas the Weetamoe and Enterprise sailed with rails awash. Even the Whirlwind appeared tenderer than the Boston yacht.

Yankee Crosses Whirlwind

When about abreast of Point Judith the Yankee took a short tack to port and crossed the Whirlwind, then swinging round to starboard she started after the Enterprise and Weetamoe. On this long tack she gained constantly on the leaders and at the turn was less than three minutes astern.

The elapsed times on the 15-mile thrash to windward were Weetamoe 1h. 49m. 36s.; Enterprise 1h. 50m. 5s.; Yankee 1h. 52m. 29s.; Whirlwind 1h. 55m. 6s.; Vanitie 1h. 55m. 10s.

The wind had canted a bit to the westward on the run back to the finish so that balooners were set on all the yachts. For a time the Yankee seemed to gain on the Enterprise, while both were dropped by the Weetamoe. Passing Point Judith the Enterprise suddenly broke out her spinnaker and the Weetamoe and Yankee immediately followed, but the race was won by that time and a mile from the finish the stern boats gave it up and began to shorten sail.

On the way out and until a mile from the finish the Enterprise carried a red protest flag in her starboard rigging, but hauled it down just before the finish.

It was announced that Commodore Charles P. Curtis will give a $1000 cup to the yacht making the best showing in the series, while Vice-Commodore Seth M. Milliken has offered a $500 trophy for the second best boat. Who is to make the award and on what basis is not stated. The summary:

EASTERN YACHT CLUB SERIES

First race, 30 miles windward and leeward. Start 11:10 a. m.

Yacht	Owner	Elapsed Time	Corrected Time
*Weetamoe	George Nichols et als	3 8 19	3 6 16
Enterprise	W. W. Aldrich et als	3 10 16	3 8 13
Yankee	J. S. Lawrence et als	3 12 25	3 10 22
Whirlwind	L. K. Thorne et als	3 14 35	3 12 32
Vanitie	G. B. Lambert	3 15 16	3 15 16

*Withdrawn after finish.

British Women's High Jump Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTON—A new record has been set up here for the British varsity women's running high jump by Miss Jessie MacMillan, of Leeds University. The occasion was the seventh annual Women's Inter-Varsity Athletic Board sports, held on the ground of the University of Sheffield. Miss MacMillan cleared 4ft. 10in., a jump one-quarter of an inch better than that with which she had previously held the record.

In the sports, nine universities and colleges were represented—Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Reading Sheffield, and Wales—and, altogether, 68 competitors took part. After a great struggle with Birmingham, Leeds won the intervarsity championship for the fourth time. The placings were: Leeds, 22½ points; Birmingham, 18½; Manchester and Reading, 16 points each; Liverpool, 10; Bristol, 4; Sheffield, 3; Nottingham and Wales, 0.

One of the most interesting developments in British universities during the last decade has been the rise of organized sport and athletics among women undergraduates. Before 1923 women members of the universities indulged in occasional and unofficial games; but formal and scheduled contests between the various seats of learning were confined to men. In that year, however, the Women's Inter-Varsity Athletic Board was formed and since then organized competitions between the feminine sections of the majority of English universities have taken place every year in hockey, net-ball, tennis, lacrosse, swimming and athletics.

Twelve universities and colleges are affiliated to the Board, these being Birmingham, Bristol, Reading, Nottingham, Bangor, Aberystwith, Cardiff, Swansea, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, and Sheffield. The women members of Oxford and Cambridge do not enter into this organization, while both Edinburgh and Durham, which were originally affiliated to it, have been compelled to resign, because of the great distances their representatives were forced to travel in order to take part in the competitions.

London, too, was at first a member, but withdrew on account of the fact that the immense size of this university gave it an unfair advantage over the others. Miss Vivien Morris, the Board's honorary secretary, a graduate of Sheffield University, states, however, that there is at the moment some possibility of London's being reaffiliated on the basis of separate colleges.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Louisville	42	21	.667
St. Paul	36	26	.581
Toledo	33	30	.524
Indianapolis	29	30	.492
Columbus	31	33	.484
Kansas City	28	32	.467
Minneapolis	25	36	.410
Milwaukee	24	40	.375

RESULTS MONDAY

Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 3.
Louisville 10, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 8, Columbus 7.
Toledo 15, St. Paul 5.

ROBINS EQUAL TWO RECORDS

Brooklyn Batters Hit Safely 28 Times to Defeat Pirates Easily

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	38	21	.644
Chicago	37	25	.597
New York	32	26	.525
St. Louis	29	30	.492
Boston	27	30	.474
Pittsburgh	25	32	.439
Philadelphia	23	32	.418
Cincinnati	23	38	.377

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston 12, St. Louis 9.
Brooklyn 19, Pittsburgh 6.
Chicago 21, Philadelphia 8.
New York 3, Cincinnati 0.

National League teams spent most of the day on June 23 hitting the ball hard and knocking opposing pitchers out of the box. Brooklyn defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates 19 to 6, to remain in first place in the league standing. Chicago kept right after the Robins by winning from Philadelphia 21 to 8. The New York Giants kept pace with the leaders by shutting out Cincinnati, 3 to 0. Boston moved one step nearer the first division by a victory over the St. Louis Cardinals, 12 to 9.

The Robins tied two National League records when they drove out 28 hits to defeat the Pirates. In the sixth inning they equaled the one-inning consecutive hit mark held jointly by the Cardinals and Cubs, when they made 10 successive hits. Brooklyn's young catcher, Al Lopez, made the final out while trying to score from second base on a single. Continuing in the seventh inning, the Robins made two more safe hits to run their consecutive hitting streak to 12, tying the mark set by the Cardinals against the Braves in 1920. Babe Herman led the Brooklyn attack with two home runs. Chagnon and Meine pitched for the Pirates, with Jim Elliott working in the box throughout the entire game for the Robins.

Chicago players used their bats to good advantage, to make 24 hits and score 21 runs against the Phillies. Hack Wilson was the batting star with five hits in six trips to the plate, one of them his twenty-second home run of the season. Stephenson made four hits out of six times up. Willoughby and Speece did the pitching for the Phillies, the former being the loser. Guy Bush started and finished the game for the champions, although he allowed the losers 12 hits and eight runs. Lefty O'Doul and Virgil Davis did the best hitting for the Phillies, the former making three hits in four times at bat, with the latter driving out two home runs.

Bill Walker and Ray Kolp staged a pitching duel in Cincinnati, of which the former was the winner. Walker held the Reds to six safe hits and no runs. Kolp let New York batters hit safely seven times in eight innings and score three runs. Eppa Rixey finished out the ninth for the Reds. Freddy Lindstrom and Bill Terry each made two hits out of four to help Walker, while George Kelly did likewise for the losers. Hugh Critz, New York second baseman, contributed the longest hit of the contest, a triple.

Boston's victory over the Cardinals was featured by Wally Berger's twenty-first home run of the season. The long drive came in the fifth inning with no one on base. St. Louis started off by taking a lead in the first inning, which it held until the fifth, at which time the Braves went out in front to stay there. Manager Street was forced to send five pitchers into the game, Johnson being the loser. Sherdel, Smith and Brandt worked in the box for the winners, Smith getting credit for the victory. Gelbert made five hits in five times up for the Cardinals, while Watkins and High hit home runs. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	2	1	0	0	8	3	0	2	19	28	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	10	2

Batteries—Elliott and Lopez, Picinich; Meine, Chagnon and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Moran, Stark and Klem. Time—2h. 7m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	3	3	4	1	0	0	12	14	0
St. Louis	3	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	9	18	1

Batteries—Sherdel, Smith, Brandt and Spohrer; Johnson, Haid, Lindsey, Grabowski, Bell and Mancusco. Winning pitcher—Smith. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Scott, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—2h. 50m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	7	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Walker and Hogan; Kolp, Rixey and Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Umpires—Reardon, Clarke and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 30m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	4	0	0	5	1	5	5	1	x	21	24	0
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	8	12	1

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Willoughby, Speece and Davis. Losing pitcher—Willoughby. Umpires—Jorda, McGrew and Rigler. Time—2h. 7m.

ANNUAL CREW RACE FOR MASEFIELD CUP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL—John Masefield, the new Poet Laureate, was from 1891 to 1894 a cadet in the Liverpool training ship Conway, and he presented in 1928 a silver cup for the winner of the revived annual boat race between the Conway boys and those of the London training ship Worcester.

The race was first held in 1890; it elapsed about 1906, and it was revived in 1928. The course is from Eastham, near the entrance to the Manchester ship canal, down the Mersey to Rock Ferry, a distance of some two miles, to the moorings of the Conway.

PICK-UPS

THE brilliant pitching of Danny MacFayden, young Red Sox boxman, has been the talk of the league. Last season he won 10 games and lost 18, not a very impressive record, but good considering the fact that he was with a last place club. This season he seems on his way to the best year of his career and to date has won six games and lost four. The last two engagements in which he has taken part the opposition has made only six hits. The young right-hander held the St. Louis Browns to three scattered hits on June 19 and did likewise to the Detroit Tigers on June 23. His value was shown in that last game as the Red Sox could make only four hits themselves, but managed to win, 2 to 0.

When Burleigh Grimes, veteran National League pitcher, at present with the St. Louis Cardinals, defeated Philadelphia in the second game of a doubleheader on June 22, he won his 300th victory. There are not many pitchers who are in the league long enough and who are effective enough to achieve 300 victories. This is the veteran's fifteenth season in the Heydler circuit and last year was one of his best. While with Pittsburgh in 1929 Grimes placed second in the league in earned run averages with a mark of 3.13. He also won 17 games and lost seven. Cy Young established a record that may never be equaled when he won 511 ball games during his 22 years of pitching. Because of Grimes's age, he could never hope to come near this brilliant record.

National League teams put in a good day of hitting on June 23. In three games—Brooklyn vs. Pittsburgh, Chicago vs. Philadelphia, Boston vs. St. Louis—a total of 95 hits were made to score 75 runs. Fourteen pitchers were pressed into service in these three contests.

Another young player, this time an outfielder, has been forcing his way to the front of the stage in the National League. George Fisher of the Cardinals, formerly of the New York Giants, is leading the league in batting with a mark of .431. That is 21 points better than Chuck Klein's mark in second place. Fisher's fielding is the only thing that keeps him from being one of the stars of the league.

GARLAND INVITES SWEDEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Stockholm has received a visit from the president of the committee organizing 1932 Olympic games, Mr. William M. Garland, who is touring Europe to invite all nations to compete at Los Angeles, United States of America, two years hence.

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College Girls Start Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Championship Tourney

AMERICANS ARE AGAIN WINNERS

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody Starts Defense of British Tennis Title

WIMBLEDON, Eng. (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody began her quest for a fourth straight title in the British tennis championships June 24 by defeating Fräulein Krahwinkel of Germany, 6—2, 6—1.

The American champion and her tall German opponent entertained the crowd with long baseline rallies. Fräulein Krahwinkel played briskly, but her opponent invariably held command when a deciding point was needed.

Sarah H. Palfrey, 17-year-old American girl from Boston, made her début at Wimbledon by defeating Miss B. Yorke of England, 6—1, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., one of the American favorites, scored a decisive second-round victory over Charles H. Kingsley, British Davis Cup veteran, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

John H. Doeg, the California left-hander, swept through his second-round match in the men's singles, disposing of Al Della Porta of England, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell of Dallas, Tex., eliminated R. Menzel, Czechoslovakia, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2, giving the American his second straight tournament victory.

Wilmer L. Allison of Fort Worth, Tex., continued his brilliant advance by scoring a straight-set victory over S. W. Harris of England, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

John W. Van Ryn of East Orange, N. J., easily disposed of J. L. Chamberlain of England in the second round. 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

The Yankee advance in the men's singles was continued when Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., eliminated another ex-British Davis Cup player, O. G. Noel Turnbull, 6—2, 7—5, 6—0.

Big Bill Tilden, playing with ease, scored his second-rour victory at the expense of E. O. Mather, American student at Oxford. The scores were 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Eleventh-Hour Crew Changes

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (AP)—With the great Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta just three days away, a series of developments affecting the prospects of four different colleges in the varsity four-mile chase bobbed up June 23 to add interest to a busy program of double workouts.

A vital change in the "engine room" of the Syracuse varsity was made by Jim Ten Eyck, veteran coach of the Orange oarsmen, who placed E. T. Loizeaux Jr. '30 of New Rochelle, N. Y., a 180-pound senior of the No. 6 oar, in place of George Kratina '31 of Brooklyn, to add weight to the boat.

By this eleventh-hour shift, Ten Eyck boosted the average weight of his varsity to 174½ pounds and appeared well satisfied with the showing of his new array in two long practice rows.

Power in Waist

The veteran coach put his most powerful men at the No. 5 and No. 6 oars in the waist of the boat—the engine room or power house, as the vernacular has it—and Syracuse was not the only crew to undergo some last-minute tinkering with the machinery at this important spot.

Coach Al Ulbrickson of Washington, who announced June 22 that L. W. Schoel, a 195-pound giant, probably would not be able to row, sent the massive sophomore back to his seat June 23 and found he was able to give a good account of himself.

Ed Leader, whose Yale varsity wound up an undefeated season last week against Harvard, joined his fellow-graduates of Washington—Coach Ulbrickson, and Mike Murphy, Wisconsin mentor—and followed their crews in the coaching launch.

At Cornell it was reported with certainty that H. B. Shoemaker '30, captain of the crews, would not be able to row in the varsity. Shoemaker, who stroked the Cornell eight in brilliant style against Syracuse and Harvard, is in poor condition. In his place will be Wilson, a comparatively inexperienced oarsman who never has set the beat in a race.

Captains in Combination

Captain Eugene Goodman '31, of Wisconsin, also is out of the varsity shell and he and Shoemaker both are slated to row in the combination substitute crews in their informal race on Wednesday instead of being in on the big event the following day.

The stock of Massachusetts Tech has taken a jump as a result of the flattering estimates of rival oarsmen who have seen the Engineers row. Coach Bill Haines, M. I. T. varsity, swept up the course in a time trial and although the figure was not announced, the Navy watchers clocked them at less than 20 minutes. The Navy made it in time announced as 20m. 37s., while Wisconsin, which also worked out against time, was quite a bit slower.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baltimore	41	26	.612
Rochester	40	28	.588
Montreal	36	29	.554
Toronto	37	33	.529
Buffalo	32	35	.478
Jersey City	28	38	.424
Newark	27	38	.415
Reading	26	40	.394

RESULTS MONDAY

Rochester 4, Jersey City 1.
Montreal 10, Newark 4.
Buffalo 23, Reading 5.
Baltimore 8, Toronto 7.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	45	24	.652
New Orleans	41	26	.612
Nashville	34	35	.493
Birmingham	33	35	.485
Little Rock	34	38	.472
Chattanooga	32	37	.464
Atlanta	32	38	.457
Mobile	25	43	.368

RESULTS MONDAY

Little Rock 12, Nashville 6.
Atlanta 15, New Orleans 11.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New Haven	41	30	.577
Allentown	42	32	.568
Bridgeport	41	32	.562
Providence	38	31	.551
Springfield	37	37	.500
Hartford	33	40	.452
Pittsfield	31	46	.403
Albany	30	45	.400

RESULTS MONDAY

New Haven 11, Providence 9.
Allentown 9, Bridgeport 4.

OAKMONT HARD FOR COLLEGIANS

S. M. Parks Jr., Pittsburgh, Leads First Half of Qualifying Round

OAKMONT, Pa. (AP)—Old man par, securely intrenched by scores of traps and miles of rough in and about the golf course of the Oakmont Country Club, beat back a determined attack by 96 college golfers, June 23.

In the first qualifying round of the intercollegiate championship, par, which stands for nothing but perfect figures, had a clean record.

The nearest approach to a perfect day was scored by 21-year-old Samuel M. Parks Jr., representing the University of Pittsburgh as a one-man team in the competition. Parks, a smiling youth with coal black hair and carrying an educated putter, scored 74, two over par, to lead the field at the end of the first day.

Triple Tie for Second

Parks, a late starter, took undisputed lead after a triple tie had existed for several hours between Lawrence F. Moller '31, Notre Dame; Allen Moser, University of Southern California, and Marshall W. Forrest '30 of Yale, with scores of 76.

Four players were tied for fifth place, with scores of 78: Phillips Finlay '31, Harvard; Fred C. Brand Jr. '31, Pennsylvania State; George T. Dunlap Jr. '31, Princeton, and J. B. Baldwin '31, Harvard.

The opposition the collegians found in the golf course stretching 6965 yards was shown by the fact that only 10 players were able to do better than 80, and only 34 could break 85.

Nash A. Kelley '31 of Ohio State expressed the sentiments of many of the players as he left the eighteenth green late in the afternoon. "It's just too much golf course for me," said Kelley, game to the last, although he required 95 strokes for the 18 holes after starting with three 7s in a row.

Three Colleges Tied

The team championship will be decided in the final half of the 36 holes of qualifying play. Each college and university entered in team play has six team members designated and the four lowest scores of the six will count in the team rating. At the end of the first 18 holes Princeton, Yale and Harvard were tied at 325 each with Illinois fourth with a count of 329.

The competition attracted players from 30 institutions, the most representative entry list in the 34 years of the competition. Collegians from every section of the United States were trying to save enough strokes to get among the select 32. Scores ranged from 74 to 97 and on the cards were found every number from 2 to 11. The summary:

Player and College	Out	In	Tot
S. M. Parks Jr., Pittsburgh	39	35	74
M. W. Forrest, Yale	37	39	76
Allen Moser, So. California	39	37	76
L. F. Moller, Notre Dame	41	35	76
J. B. Baldwin, Harvard	40	38	78
Phillips Finlay, Harvard	40	38	78
C. T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton	37	41	78
Fred Brand Jr., Penn State	41	37	78
K. M. Young, Geneva	39	40	79
W. D. Duckwall, Florida	39	40	79
Richard Williams, Princeton	43	37	80
Harry Pritchett, Alabama	44	36	80
R. B. Martin, Illinois	39	41	80
John Merwin, Yale	42	38	80
F. B. Lyon, Illinois	42	39	81
F. P. Hersey, Princeton	39	42	81
F. S. Eaton, Harvard	39	43	82
Winston Fuller, So. California	43	39	82
R. H. Kepler, Ohio State	39	44	83
A. S. Howard, Yale	40	43	83
McCollum Burnett, Texas	42	41	83
Vincent Dolp, Oregon	43	41	84
S. G. Alpert, Illinois	42	42	84
W. C. McEntee, Penn	44	40	84
Reuben Albaugh, Rice	40	44	84
R. D. Brodbeck, Penn	43	41	84
George McWilliams, Princeton	46	39	85
Richard Mullen, Bowdoin	43	42	85
Francis Beaupre, Notre Dame	42	44	86
Lawson Blackstone, Penn State	43	43	86
Thomas Earls, Holy Cross	45	41	86
John Reese, Yale	43	43	86
Donald McPhail, Dartmouth	41	45	86
Morris Lewis, Williams	45	41	86
Alan B. Loop, Ohio State	44	43	87
Sam Perry, Alabama	40	47	87
Leonard Wood, Harvard	42	45	87
Arthur Bradley, Notre Dame	43	44	87
David Mitchell, Harvard	45	42	87
R. L. Testwide, Swarthmore	43	45	88
Tom Blake Jr., Rice Institute	42	46	88
Edward Vaughn, Alabama	44	44	88
D. W. Murray, North Carolina	43	45	88
J. G. Cheney, Dartmouth	43	45	88
Forbes Wilson, Yale	42	47	89
Russell Beaupre, Notre Dame	48	41	89
H. W. Sidebottom, Ohio State	44	45	89
F. P. Russell, Princeton	45	44	89
E. B. Murphy, Harvard	48	42	90
Milton Lewis, Penn	45	45	90
H. W. Eckstrom, Dartmouth	45	46	91
Hart Darragh, Geneva	48	43	91
J. W. McGonagill, Texas	47	44	91
Carl Illig Jr., Rice Institute	47	44	91
C. A. Cooper, Yale	45	46	91
J. M. Murray, Penn State	46	46	92
Morrison Ward, Princeton	50	42	92
A. W. Smith, Dartmouth	47	45	92
N. A. Kelly, Ohio State	48	47	95
H. M. Noe, Williams	47	45	92
T. S. Panaccion, Penn State	49	46	95
J. R. Smith, Penn State	46	50	96
J. J. Chickering, Princeton	44	52	96
Gerald Baxter, Holy Cross	52	45	97
Hugo Bezdek Jr., Penn State	51	46	97

50 P. C. Quota Cut Is Recommended

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 50 per cent cut in immigration was proposed June 23 to relieve unemployment. Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, made the proposal in a resolution to make the reduction effective during the fiscal year 1931.

European and other countries included in the quota system would be allowed to send in but half the number of their respective quotas, while Mexico, Canada, Cuba, and Newfoundland, not included in the quota system, would be limited to half of the number of their nationals who entered during the year ending last April 30. Other countries of the Western Hemisphere would be allowed a minimum of 500 for the year.

To insure that the reduction would cut down the influx of alien labor, the resolution proposes that in no case could an immigration visé be issued unless the consular official receiving an application was convinced that the applicant's admission "would be not detrimental to employment conditions in this country."

FOXHUNTERS WIN IN LAST SECOND OF PLAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, L. I.—Although failing to score until the fourth chukker, the Meadow Brook Foxhunters came from behind to defeat the Sands Point pony polo four 9 to 3, June 23, at Cochrane Field. The feature shot was the one that won the game for Foxhunters. It was made in the last second of play, caroming off the upright as the final bell was ringing. F. A. Clark, No. 3 for Foxhunters, was the high scorer of the game with five goals. E. A. S. Hopping, Sands Point's No. 3 was the next highest scorer with 4. The winning goal came from the stick of Clark, who drove from the right and 30 yards out. The summary:

FOXHUNTERS	SANDS POINT
No. 1—Marshall Field	W. L. Van Alen
No. 2—R. A. Pinkerton	W. A. Harriman
No. 3—F. A. Clark	E. A. S. Hopping
Back—Devereau Milburn	A. C. Schwartz

Score—Meadow Brook Foxhunters 9, Sands Point 8. Goals—Clark 5, Milburn 2, Field 2 for Foxhunters; Hopping 4, Harriman 3, Van Alen for Sands Point. Referees—Capt. Wesley J. White and W. T. Hazard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

REICH AGREES TO PAY AMERICA $755,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agreemen's between the American and German governments were signed June 23 to carry out provisions of the treaty between the two nations by which all accounts held against Germany by the United States will be fully discharged.

Under the arrangement, which Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, explained in an official statement, the United States Government will obtain in annual payments a total of $250,000,000 to meet the expense of the American army of occupation and will receive in additional installments a total of $505,000,000 to be distributed among American private claimants who have been awarded damages against Germany.

NASSAU GOLF TEAM WINS

GLEN HEAD, L. I.—Although defeated here June 23 by the Salisbury Golf Club, 3½ to 1½, the Nassau Country Club team captured the Class A Long Island women's interclub golf championship at the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club course, bringing to an end the three-year reign of the Women's National team. The Nassau team won the title with a total of 16½ points, while Salisbury was second with 16½ points and Women's National, which also gained the metropolitan district honors last year, was third with 13 points.

MISS COLLETT WINS MEDAL

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Shooting four over par and setting a new course record for women, Glenna Collett, United States women's golf champion, June 23 won the medal in the qualifying round of the Buffalo Country Club's annual women's invitation tournament. Her card was 37-39-76. Miss Collett had three birdies, on the fourth, sixth and ninth holes, and six holes in par. The previous course record for women, 77, was held by Mrs. Arthur B. Harrison of Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA IN DOUBLE WIN

Champions Defeat White Sox Twice—Babe Ruth Hits Another

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	40	23	.635
Washington	36	24	.600
New York	35	24	.593
Cleveland	33	28	.541
St. Louis	27	35	.435
Detroit	27	35	.435
Chicago	22	35	.386
Boston	22	38	.367

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston 2, Detroit 0.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 17, Chicago 9.
New York 15, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 10, New York 6.
Washington 9, Cleveland 5.
Washington 3, Cleveland 2.

Philadelphia, champions in the American League and at present the leaders, moved further ahead in the race by taking both ends of a double-header from the Chicago White Sox, 2 to 1, and 17 to 9. Washington went into second place behind the A's, by defeating the Cleveland Indians in two games, 9 to 5, and 3 to 2. New York lost ground in the race and is now in third position when the best it could do against the St. Louis Browns was to divide a double-header. The scores of these games were 15 to 0 in favor of the Yankees and 10 to 6 with the Browns out in front. In the remaining contest, Boston took the first game of its series with Detroit, 2 to 0.

Bob Grove won a pitching duel from Red Faber to give the Athletics a victory in the first game. The veteran left-hander held the White Sox to five scattered hits and only one run. Faber allowed the champions only eight hits, but let two runs cross the plate. The longest hit of this game was a triple by Bud Clancy, Chicago first baseman. LeRoy Mahaffey pitched the second contest for the Athletics and quite easily defeated the Sox. Ten hits were made off his delivery, but these meant nothing when compared with the 20 his team mates made. Seven home runs were driven out in this second engagement. They were made by Simmons (two), Foxx, Haas and Cochrane for Philadelphia, and Jolley two for the White Sox. Dutch Henry was the losing pitcher.

Babe Ruth connected with his twenty-fourth home run of the season in the first game against the Browns, only one of 18 hits made by the Yankees. Henry Johnson held the St Louis batters to four scattered hits and would not allow them to score. Harry Rice had a perfect day at bat for the Yankees, making three out of three. Collins gave the Browns a victory in the second contest when he kept the 10 hits he gave New York, well scattered. St. Louis batters drove out 14 hits to send 10 runs across the plate. Melillo, Gehrig and Rice hit homers, the first named getting his for the Browns.

Washington was given good pitching and took two games from the Indians. Alvin Crowder started and finished the opening contest for the Senators, keeping Cleveland's 12 hits well scattered. Crowder's team matcs made only one more hit, but produced them with men on base. Fred Marberry worked in the box during the second game and won a pitching duel from Hudlin. The former held the Indians to seven hits, with the latter allowing nine.

The brilliant pitching of Danny MacFayden was the reason the Red Sox took the first game of their series with the Tigers. The young pitcher held the heavy hitting Detroiters to three scattered hits and shut them out. Charlie Sullivan pitched for the losers and would allow the Sox only four hits. A timely single by Russell Scarritt drove in Boston's two runs in the eighth inning. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	x	2	8	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Faber and Berg. Umpires—Moriarty, McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 55m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	4	3	0	3	0	4	x	17	20	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	9	10	0

Batteries—Mahaffey and Cochrane; Henry, Thomas, Welland and Tate. Losing pitcher—Henry. Umpires—McGowan, Moriarty and Owens. Time—1h. 50m.

AT NEW YORK
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	7	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	x	15	18	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3

Batteries—Johnson and Dickey; Kimsey, Stiles and Manion. Losing pitcher—Kimsey. Umpires—Nallin, Van Grafian and Dinneen. Time—2h. 15m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	10	14	1
New York	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	6	10	3

Batteries—Collins and Ferrell; Gomez, Carroll, Ruffing and Hargrave. Dickey. Losing pitche—Gomez. Umpires—Van Grafian, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—2h. 25m.

AT WASHINGTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	x	9	13	1
Cleveland	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	12	2

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; Miller, Bean and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Bean. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 49m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	9	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	7	0

Batteries—Marberry and Ruel; Hudlin and Myatt. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 38m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	2	4	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—MacFayden and Heving; Sullivan and Desautels. Umpires—Geisel, Connolly and Campbell. Time—1h. 42m.

COLLEGE GIRLS TENNIS STARTS

Josephine Cruickshank of California Favored to Win Title

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—The second annual United States intercollegiate tennis tournament for girls got under way on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, here, this morning. No upsets were registered. The first round was completed except for one match before noon, while six players, drawing first-round byes, moved into the third round as the result of their matches today.

Josephine N. Cruickshank of the University of California is seeded No. 1 and heads a list of 40 players representing 11 colleges. Miss Cruickshank is favored to win the title now held by Marjorie K. Gladman, University of Southern California. Miss Gladman is not defending. Miss Cruickshank won her first-round match from Virginia Merrill, Connecticut College for Women, without the loss of a game.

Fanny C. Curtis, Smith College, and seeded No. 4 won a second-round match from Mary A. Holbrook, Vassar College, at 6—2, 6—2. The other two seeded players—Marjorie L Sachs, Radcliffe College, No. 2 and Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College, No. 3—did not get into action this morning.

Catherine Boyden, University of Maine, won a 21-game match from Nancy Boothby of Smith College, at 6—3, 7—5. All the other matches were won by more or less one-sided scores. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
SINGLES—First Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, University of California, defeated Virginia Morrill, Connecticut College for Women, 6—0, 6—0.

Lorna G. Macdonnell, Smith College, defeated Mary E. Frothingham, Bryn Mawr, 6—0, 6—1.

Nancy C. Jaynes, Vassar College, defeated Sylvia Stanwood, Radcliffe College, 6—3, 6—2.

Nancy S. Brigham, Vassar College, defeated Marion Quint, Radcliffe College, by default.

Ruth Wellington, Radcliffe College, defeated Elizabeth Bradley, Vassar College, 7—5, 6—0.

Katherine Wiener, Smith College, defeated Harriet P. Baker, Vassar, 6—0, 6—1.

Rue Elizabeth French, Vassar College, defeated Evelyn Sigel, Radcliffe, by default.

Second Round

Kay Watson, Smith College, defeated Ellen Kennedy, Skidmore College, 6—0, 6—0.

Olivia Stokes, Bryn Mawr College, defeated Marjorie Winslow, Jackson College, 6—2, 6—1.

Catherine Boyden, University of Maine, defeated Nancy Boothby, Smith College, 6—3, 7—5.

Fanny C. Curtis, Smith College, defeated Mary A. Holbrook, Vassar College, 6—2, 6—2.

Dianne Cummings, Radcliffe College, defeated Elinore Jaynes, Vassar College, 6—1, 6—1.

Katherine Park, Smith College, defeated Alice Myers, Vassar College, 7—5, 6—0.

Babe Ruth, with his home-run total at 24, including games of June 23, has hit just twice as many as he had at that time last season. He has played in many more games, however.

British Golf Fans Enthuse Over Victory of Bobby Jones

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Robert T. Jones Jr., king of American golfers, idol of British golf fans, and popularly regarded as the world's greatest player, achieved his ambition at St. Andrews when he captured the British Amateur Golf Championship—the one great trophy in the golfing world which had hitherto eluded his grasp—by defeating Roger H. Wethered, British Walker Cup team captain, in the 36-hole final, 7 and 6.

While a wildly enthusiastic crowd of nearly 15,000 rushed from hole to hole to watch the great international contest on the famous Royal and Ancient course, thousands of golfers—both long and short "handicappers"—throughout Britain were eagerly awaiting news of the match.

At lunch time the word flashed round that Jones was 4 up at the end of 18 holes. Well, that was that! Or practically so, for what player in the world could give 4 holes' start in 18 to "Bobby" Jones and beat him. It wasn't possible, as later news proved. But the countless patriotic British golfers did not allow the prospect of the Championship Cup making the journey to America to spoil their lunches. Instead they showed with one accord that, despite the smashing defeat Britain had previously received from the U. S. A. in the Walker Cup contest, nothing would please them more than to see Jones achieve his ambition. And, if the famous American was not such an imperturbable person, surely his ears must have burned from the profusion of well-merited praise which flowed from those club golfers in between their mouthfuls of lunch. "A great sportsman," "A great gentleman," "The greatest player the world has ever known," etc., so why look further for the winner of the championship, they said.

"I wanted to win this championship more than I wanted anything else in golf," said Jones after his victory, "and I had to work hard to do so. St. Andrews has been kind to me. I was anxious about my match with Cyril Tolley, and I was very happy indeed when it finished in my favor. It was the hardest match in the whole championship. I love St. Andrews, and I think it is the greatest course in the world. They told me that the people of St. Andrews ate, slept and thought of golf. I am always glad to come here to eat, sleep and think golf with them."

"'Bobby' Jones is something more than a great sportsman and the world's finest golfer," commented the Daily Express. "He is a man of character. In order to achieve his present position he had to conquer certain youthful faults of temperament. His complete triumph over himself is as worthy of our respect and admiration as are his wizardry and skill."

Coal Operators Seek Lower Rates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Reduced rates on coal from the Pittsburgh district to northeastern destinations in the entire territory from Harrisburg, Pa, to Bangor, Me., will be sought by Pennsylvania coal operators in a petition to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission within a few days.

The effort to secure lower rates on coal moving toward and into New England has, as its background, the lake cargo coal rate case, by which the Pennsylvania fields were said to have been penalized in their competition with those of West Virginia and Kentucky.

Consumers in New England have also, asked for lower rates, asserting that of $70,000,000 paid in New Hampshire for bituminous coal, only $40,000,000 goes to the producers, the remainder being paid in rail charges. One of the alleged inconsistencies claimed by the producers is that mines sometimes twice as far distant move coal to eastern destinations for the same, or even lower, rates, than is paid by the Pennsylvania operators. The situation resolves itself into one of markets and competition, rather than the reasonableness of rail rates, as such, observers here held.

NEW WEIGHT RECORD BY DR. O'CALLAGHAN

BELFAST, Ire. (AP)—Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, the Olympic hammer-throwing champion, in competition June 22, at Templemore, Tipperary, threw the 56-pound weight, without follow, 28ft. 5in., which is claimed as a world's record, beating Mangan's 27ft. 5½in., made at Dublin in 1900.

No world's record for tossing the 56-pound weight "without follow" is listed in Spalding's Athletic Guide. The world's record for distance with this missile is 46ft. 6¾in., made in 1911 by Matt McGrath, now Deputy Inspector McGrath of the New York Police Department.

BOCK LEADS WITH 74

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Karl W. Bock of Omaha Field Club, led in the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round for the trans-Mississippi golf championship over the Broadmoor Golf Club course June 23. Bock had 36—38—74. Robert McCrary of Des Moines, Ia., the defending champion, contributed a 77. McCrary was wild with his drives and had to run down several long putts to keep his score down. A stiff, high wind was sweeping the course and placing a premium on accurate driving.

WINS SINGLES AND DOUBLES

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., winner of the singles championship in the mid-Atlantic tennis tournament, June 23 claimed the doubles title also. Paired with Judge Beaver of Atlanta, Hines took the final doubles match from Jimmy and Al Haverstadt, Atlanta brothers, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Tryon's Mountaincraft Industries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Asheville, N. C.

TRYON, N. C., is the heart of the mountaincraft industries in the South. The credit for this is due to the dream of a little girl, one Sally Streadwick, who some years ago was chosen by her teacher as assistant in doing missionary work in the most inaccessible regions of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Because "Little Sally," as she was called, was adept at managing a horse, as young as she was, she was fully trusted by Miss Mary Large, a noted mountain worker, to drive the long journeys over the rough mountain roads. At that time it took all day to drive 10 miles. The chief mode of travel was with horse and buggy—oxen and wagons sometimes being used by the mountaineers.

These week-end excursions from Tryon into the mountains made a deep impression on Sally. Gaunt, lean women, brave as the mountain cedars, weathered tremendous hardships. They were simple, primitive folk, strict moralists, who gloried in their traditions. Something elemental in Sally reached out to them and joined a force deep and insistent in their lives.

The Resolve

Awakening one particularly cold morning, lying in a spare room feather bed, Sally could almost see icicles hanging from the ceiling. Dressing, shivering with cold, as icy gales swept through cracks in the doors and windows, she was as deeply impressed with the needs of these people as though she shared them. Some day, in some way, she would help these mountaineers, she decided.

Talented Sally was a great help to Miss Large in teaching the mountain folk basketry, color harmony, painting and the revival of their native arts and handiwork. In return for these services Miss Large and Sally received warm hospitality. Whatever the mountain people possessed they shared with the kind and accomplished teacher and her young associate.

From the time of her first inspiration, Sally's plan grew, and as the years passed there was nothing for it to do but to unfold and become manifest.

Blue Ridge Weavers' Shop

Several years ago Sally Streadwick, then Mrs. Cathey, and her husband opened a little shop in Tryon and established a market for the handicraft of the mountaineers. At first they sold only hooked rugs and woven goods, but the business expanded so rapidly that they were obliged to have an addition built on the roof over the rooms below. This addition was larger than the original shop and enabled them to include all the handiwork of the hill people. The men of the mountains contributed carpentry: chairs, tables, porch foruniture, screens, stools and brooms. Even the children acquired an interest in the enterprise by collecting arrowheads and receiving rewards. Mrs. Cathey's revival among the women of the old-fashioned methods of weaving, knitting and spinning, her instruction in basketry, color harmony, needlework and flower making, continued.

At the present time, the Blue Ridge Weaver's shop in Tryon, established by Mr. and Mrs. George Cathey, is, probably, the largest enterprise of its kind in the South. In this shop there is practically every salable handmade article out of the hill. There are interesting basketry and woven cane, artificial flowers and fowls made of pine cones; and pottery, much of which comes from Jugtown—which is another story and one which already has been related in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor—and from Pisgah Forest. There is also Omar Khayyam pottery, made by a Persian living near Tryon.

Authentic Antiques

In the antique department is furniture such as spool beds, four posters, chests of drawers, et cetera. There are old quilts, spreads, Lindsey-woolsey slumber throws of brilliant Roman stripes (Lindsey-woolsey was a material used for the first home-spun dresses made in America).

In one corner of the room for antiques stands an old loom over 150 years old and two very old spinning wheels. There is a patchwork quilt over a century old and its splendid condition is due to the fact that it has always been used "for company."

On one of her recent trips to the mountains Miss Sally noticed a soiled white spread covering some flower pots in the yard of one of her workers.

"What is that white thing, Mrs. Brant?" she asked.

"That-air kiver, you mean, Miss Sally?" the woman looked surprised at such a question. "That is jes' an old kiver that belonged to my great granny. I never did like my great granny so I never did like that old kiver."

Miss Sally took a look at the "kiver." She found it to be a hand-woven coverlet of the rarest type in America. It still retained its original fringe, which is also very unusual.

She bought the spread to add to her small collection of antiques. Later a guest at Grove Park Inn, in Asheville, hearing of the spread, went to see it. His munificent offers to buy it were tempting, but Miss Sally refused. She is keeping some of her rarest antiques for a small future museum she hopes to have in connection with her shop. For this future museum she has acquired four spreads. One is over 200 years old and was made by a young Dutch girl who lived at the foot of Hogback Mountain.

Modernity Invades the Hill

Such handiwork as this is rapidly passing out of existence. It seems that only the older hill people have the patience to sit at looms and spinning wheels—and only the older folk have the beauty of reminiscence that seems to be woven right into their work. The young generation are not content to sit at home back in the hills, away from the fast-moving universe. The present educational movement has reached farther than can be realized. The mountaineers are not content to be merely picturesque. They are pressing forward so rapidly that their descendants are not likely to be distinguishable from the rest of the world. Many mountain craft agents feel that the continued production of the very old-fashioned native handiwork is questionable.

Mrs. Cathey, besides fulfilling her duties as teacher and agent, is often called upon to act as general adviser, guide and sage to these sincere mountain folk, whom she so fondly calls her people.

Women's Organizations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS is the season of program planning, for, during the summer program committees are busy studying program suggestions and working out a new yearbook for their own members. This column will attempt to offer occasional assistance by printing reports of interesting and unusual programs which have been given in clubs in different places. It will be a pleasure to receive any such suggestions, that we may pass them along. Our first one follows:

A woman's club in a small town enjoyed, one afternoon last winter, a program which might be duplicated by large clubs or by any group of home makers. The topic for the afternoon, as outlined in the yearbook, was "More Leisure—Wisely Used." The afternoon opened with a roll call to which each member responded by giving, in two minutes, some definite suggestion for attaining more leisure. These short talks included the following: "My greatest labor saver." "The best book I have read on simplifying housework." "What tasks I have simplified, and how." And "The best examples of family co-operation that have come to my attention."

* * *

Music was furnished by a kitchen orchestra, the instruments upon which the members played as they marched around the room being different pieces of kitchen equipment.

On one side of the room there was an exhibition of old-time home equipment such as spinning wheels, candle molds, mortar and pestle, chopping knives, etc., and on the opposite side was arranged a splendid display of modern equipment. This display was arranged by the merchants of the town and gave an opportunity for enlisting their interest in the club and what it was doing. Demonstrators were present to explain the uses of those appliances with which the women were not familiar. A vote was taken to ascertain what new equipment had been of most interest to those present. An attractive enamel sink with electric dishwasher attached received the most votes.

* * *

A play called "And So I Turn My Clouds About," which was written by Florence Howard and is published by Samuel French, 25 West 45th Street, New York City, was given, much to the delight of everyone. A pretty story runs through the play telling of the help given to home makers by Home Economics Bureaus.

The refreshments included foods which required a short time for preparation or those which had been made by the simplification of a recipe which is usually complicated.

The teacher of home economics in the local schools gave a short talk on systematic planning of household tasks which so stimulated the thought of the members that arrangement has been made for her to conduct a course of lectures and demonstrations on the subject another season.

At the end of the club year this program was declared to have been the most successful one of the entire season.

Jay Te Winburn, New York
MRS. MARTHA BENSLEY BRUERE
President of Women's City Club of New York City.

Martha Bruere of Women's City Club, New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York

MRS. MARTHA BRUERE, recently elected head of the Women's City Club of New York, is both an artist and a writer. In addition she is an earnest student of social conditions and an enthusiastic worker for improvements in the working woman's environment. Her labors in behalf of the women in industry give her splendid equipment for the executive post in an organization such as the Women's City Club, the tenets of which include all that makes for advancement for the wage-earning woman.

Mrs. Bruere started out as an artist. The mantle of artistic talent having fallen on her shoulders, she set about following family tradition by studying at the Art Center in Chicago after her graduation from Vassar. Later, she set up her own studio, but waiting for orders that seemed a bit slow in coming became too irksome to one of her energetic temperament so she hailed with delight the proposal of a friend, the editor of a well-known magazine, that she should make a survey of American homes from the standpoint of a nursemaid. Not only were wages, working hours and general conditions to be noted but particular attention was to be focused on how the American home met the problem of child training.

Studying Social Conditions

"For a year I worked in homes of varying types from Massachusetts to Nebraska," said Mrs. Bruere. "I cared for children in the homes of millionaires on Fifth Avenue, as well as for children on western ranches. My wages ranged from $75 a month to as little as $3.50 a week. My observations were published in a series of articles for the magazine."

Her interest in social conditions thus aroused she came to New York, and with three of her former classmates at Vassar she went to live in the crowded East Side. Here she wrote, helped in settlement work and got a first-hand acquaintance with what at that time was almost a Ghetto.

"I lived in this district for nearly a year," Mrs. Bruere recalled as she sat at her desk in the commodious quarters of the club at 22 Park Avenue. "During that time I gained a knowledge and understanding of the tenement dweller that I could not have obtained otherwise. I saw their needs and what they want in life. I helped organize the Waitresses' Union and was present at the first meeting of the Woman's Trade Union League, and became a charter member."

Telling It in Words and Pictures

Whatever else has occupied Mrs. Bruere's time and attention her interest in writing, born when she recounted for publication her nursemaid experiences, has never flagged. Besides almost uncounted magazine articles she has written numerous books. "Mildred Carver, U. S. A.," was run serially in the Ladies' Home Journal, before being published in book form.

"Increasing Home Efficiency" was written in collaboration with her husband, Robert Bruere. The book records the results of their mutual experiences and experiments in making the domestic wheels turn more smoothly. A series of articles, "The Working Man's Wife," was also later published as book. "Electricity in the Home" was also from her pen.

For two years she was associate editor of the Survey. During this time she found use for her art training. Some illustrations were needed for an article about to be published, and Mrs. Bruere, taking up paper and scissors, quickly made some decorative cutouts.

"I found I could draw as easily with the scissors or knife as with a pencil," she said. "Since then I have been kept busy making silhouettes for book jackets and text illustrations. I have just finished writing my first book for children, 'Sparky for Short,' and had the fun of illustrating my own text."

"Black Genesis," a recent publication, is illustrated with her clever silhouettes.

Investigating Prohibition

Four years ago, at the instance of the National Federation of Settlements, she went out to investigate conditions under prohibition. Her findings were published by Harper & Bros. She traveled across the continent looking into the workings of the Eighteenth Amendment. In the northwestern states she found it most effectively enforced. Employers everywhere were almost unanimous in favoring it. Working men drank less and worked more steadily. Though she reported the law as far from functioning perfectly in all sections, Mrs. Bruere found herself converted to prohibition, much to her own surprise, because of the good results obtained where the statute is enforced. The Women's City Club, however, takes no stand on the question.

The Mastick bill which recently became a law is a measure long fostered by the club and for which Mrs. Bruere has put forth her best efforts. With its provision for weekly half-holidays and hour limitation, she believes it to be a boon for women in employment.

Mrs. Bruere lives most of the year at Sneeden's Landing on the Hudson, in a distinctive house designed after an old Dutch stone farmhouse. Her garden is her delight, and is one of the attractions of the community. "Perhaps my next book will be a treatise on gardening," she said.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, American College Graduate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. SUN YAT-SEN is a graduate of Wesleyan College for Women, Macon, Ga. She is one of America's most noted women alumna from abroad. Indeed, contemporary history presents few more striking women than this widow of the "Father of the Chinese Republic."

She was born in 1890, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Soong of Shanghai, Kiangsu Province—a family that has produced some of the ablest leaders of modern China. She received her early education at McTyeire School for women at Shanghai, following which she proceeded to the Wesleyan College in Georgia.

Her first open act of independence, after her return to China from her American campus, was her marriage with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In doing this, she broke up a betrothal that her family had arranged, thus violating a national custom.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was then head of the Nationalist Party—the Kuomintang—and was widely respected for his tireless devotion to the peasants and workers. Soong Ching-ling joined in his work, following him from land to land; but she did not come into prominence until after Dr. Sun had passed away. Nationalist feelings were running high and eventually expressed themselves in the first Nationalist government at Wuhan, formed at the beginning of 1927. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen accepted a place in that government.

Voluntary Exile

It is necessary to understand the ideals involved so as to appreciate Mrs. Sun Yat-sen's bold stand and her choice of voluntary exile from the country her husband toiled 40 years to emancipate. The government with which she was then connected believed in the organization of peasants and workers as a source of governmental power. Dr. Sun had believed in it. And as the Chinese Communist Party also held to the same idea, though it went further at a later stage, the government and it co-operated.

This government soon came under attack, was defeated, and fell. A rival one was set up in Nanking. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen went into exile in Europe She was not driven out. She went because the Nanking government suppressed the workers and peasants.

Before Mrs. Sun Yat-sen left China in 1927, she issued a manifesto which now ranks as a historic document. She denounced the military leaders for betraying the Chinese people, declaring that "the labor and peasant classes are the foundation of our strength in the struggle to overthrow imperialism and to unify the country." The manifesto was immediately suppressed.

At Moscow, her first stopping place, she sent a telegram to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, denouncing his break with Russia and his suppression of mass movements.

Tried to Get Her Back

Great pressure was brought to bear to get her back to China. Her name, as the widow of Sun Yat-sen, was influential. After a time she returned at her family's urgent request.

Her sister, Mei-ling Soong, a Wellesley graduate had married Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the government. Her brother, T. V. Soong, a Harvard graduate, had became Minister of Finance. Her brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. Kung, Oberlin graduate, was Minister of Commerce and Labor; and her step-son, Sun Fo, a Columbia man, was Minister of Railways.

In China family loyalties are strong, and it was hoped that Mrs. Sun Yat-sen would readjust her views. Chiang Kai-shek tried to induce her to support the government, but she refused even to talk with him. Though surrounded by her family, she was under surveillance, her every move and action. So she decided to resume her self-imposed exile. Her family tried to dissuade her, but in vain. She left her native country once more last September.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen maintains ideals for which her husband stood. Certainly she is one of the most solitary and colorful feminine figures that has ever graduated from an American campus.

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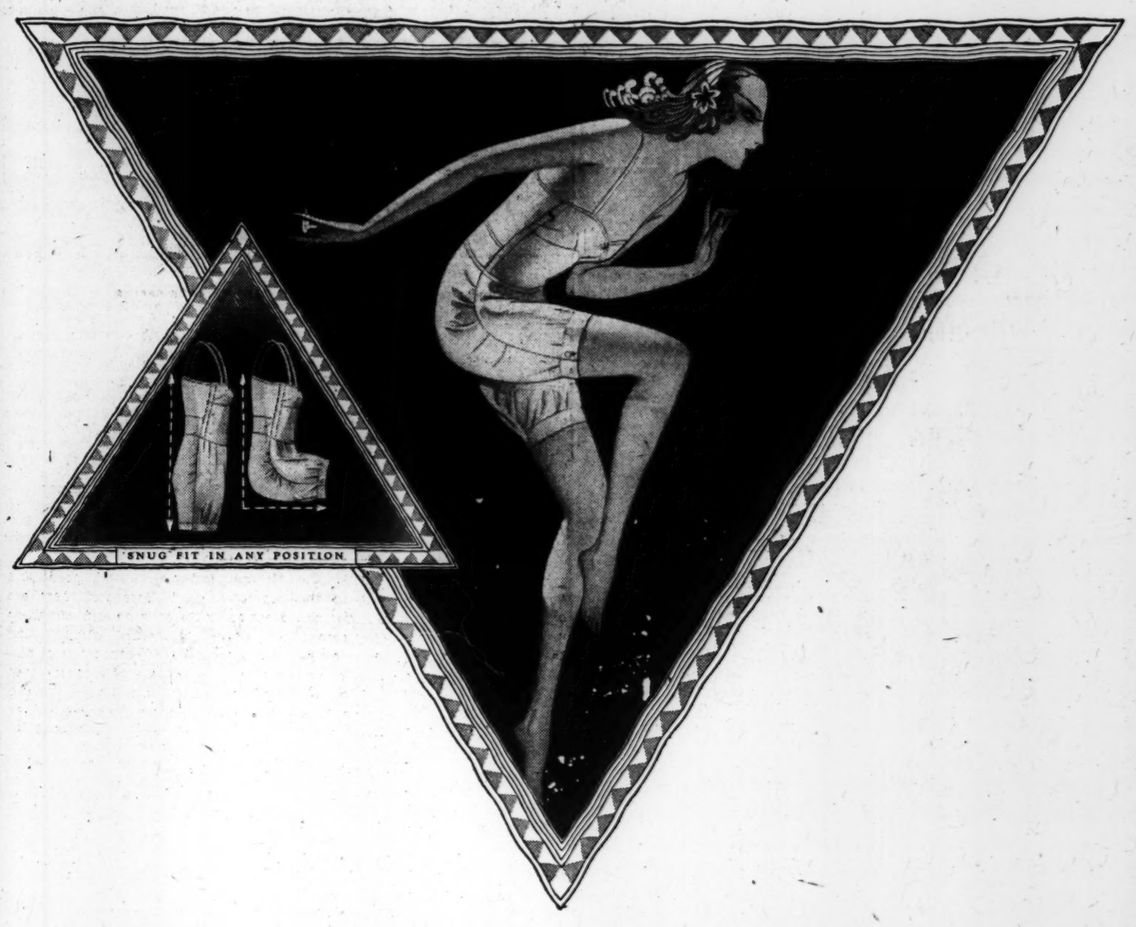

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THE HOME FORUM

Some Friends for Quiet Hours

WE MOVED with saltatorial unevenness in the commuters' parade, stopping, starting, speeding, checking, making our way out of the city in the stream of evening pilgrims. Unaccustomed to the traffic of New York, my attention was taken with the swirling maze of cars. But my friend at the wheel had been a cliff dweller for over thirty years and the contest of that homeward voyage was the spice of the day. It was at a crowded junction, where a maze of white lines and lights set my head whirling, that the shock came—a rousing surprise that stirred my attention more than if the impending collision which I had been anticipating for twenty minutes had come. He spoke calmly and with a deep voice, as if it came from classic halls:

"My Swiss comrade, Amiel, puts his finger on a significant phrase when he says of Victor Hugo. 'His ideal is the extraordinary, the gigantic, the overwhelming, the incommensurable. His most characteristic words are immense, colossal, enormous, huge, monstrous. His passion is grandeur, his fault excess; his distinguishing mark is a kind of Titantic power with strange dissonances of puerility in its magnificence.' He speaks for me as a cliff dweller, and when we are at home I will show you how I keep from equating bigness with the profound."

I clutched the window frame of the car, bracing myself at these words. Was I mistaking the rumble of multitudinous wheels for an oracular voice? I turned at length to my fellow-rider, as he stopped speaking. Fortunately he was now busy at the wheel. To think that I should hear such words from him! The mighty city had not swallowed him up. He was a poet then apart from his clattering office! "What a fascinating discovery in a man of Wall Street!" I kept muttering silently as we sped on.

We went into a cozy frame English house on a wooded hill and the atmosphere of a genuine home greeted me, in the print beside the hall rack, in the scrolls within the hall, and in the expansive drawing room, furnished in old mahogany. But the library was the climactic revelation. Books were massed about its walls in innumerable rows, handsome, ancient, thoroughbred volumes, and two low tables and a huge desk were sprawled over with open specimens. At once the spell of the city slipped from me. Quiet prevailed, a sweet content such as one finds only in the presence of masterly books. It was a realm of adventure in which only an Anatole France would have known how to best steer his course, a maze of offerings such as would have excited and ultimately appeased the omnivorous appetite of his noted bibliophiles. The setting of his "Revolt of the Angels" could have been no more enticing to learned sages or tempting to vagrant collectors.

"This south end is my quiet corner. Here I have friends who refresh me after the colossal day, by bringing their treasures before me." I looked up as he spoke to the shelves, rich with poetic titles and names of rare significance. "They have a pertinent claim on us strenuous moderns. Browse here a bit, while I see about dinner."

"Would he lend any of these?" my hungry heart asked as I prayed for the postponement of dinner and began to take up the books. The recording of them is a confusion of happy surprise and overwhelming delight. Their colors still flash before me, with the scent of old pages and soft leather, and a medley of enchanting titles. There was a little volume, "Courage," by Sir James M. Barrie, an address to the men of St. Andrews, taken from its original covers and bound in the fair colors of that university. It read melodiously and breathed the serene and courageous spirit of its writer. There was a gold leather edition of Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici," book-marked at this point, "Be substantially great in thy self and more than thou appearest unto others." With instinctive loathing for the dinner gong I was fingering a composite volume of David Morton's poems, and turned with signal good fortune, as one is apt to do in moments of desperate love for books, to a sonnet called "Guests":

"Browsing among old books long laid away
In dusty corners and with none to care,
Nearly forgotten in our noisy day,—
All suddenly there thronged about me there,
Fine ladies and such gentlemen of fashion,
And such a stir of curtseying they made!"

"Dong! Dong" went the Chinese bells, and my host summoned me from feast to dinner table. But the formalities were soon done and we were back to the library, where treasuries of personal conversation and many new bookish acquaintances were established before my call sent me hurtling out into the dark for my night express. And since I hold it to be the solemn obligation to share these discoveries they must be written down. I now confine myself to that corner, books for quiet hours. Morris, Carpenter, Maeterlinck, Pascal and Yeats were saluted with hearty commendation as we went venturing together. The two that consumed my host's final exposition, and which I was given the right to bear away for reading aboard the steel engine that would carry me off into a whirling world, were the "Letters of Bernard" and "Introduction to the Devout Life" by Francis De Sales.

The former comes from the twelfth century and was written at Clairvaux, the center of the work of that active saint who has been looked on as the type of contemplative religion. After Dante has climbed to the ninth heaven, Beatrice, who has been his guide thus far, had left him in order to take her place in the Rose of Paradise; and when he turns around he finds instead of her that St. Bernard is now at his side. He cries, "Such was I, gazing upon the living love of him who in this world by contemplation tasted of that peace."

Bernard, we are told by scholars, gives better than any other the spirit of the Middle Ages in its highest expression. In him practical affairs and inner peace and joy seem to find rare combination. His precepts had apparently been well considered by my host, for the book bore careful marking by means of his own unique system which was all done by silken cords. The wisdom of the classic seemed to be contained in these few sentences—"Let our minds, I say, rest from dictating, our lips from conversing, our fingers from writing, our messengers from running to and fro. But let not our hearts rest from meditating day and night on the law of the Lord, which is the law of love. The more we cease to be occupied in doing this, the less quiet shall we enjoy; and the more engrossed we are in it, so much the more calm and repose we shall feel from it."

"Francis De Sales is a brother in piety," my host had explained. "These two medieval sages were endowed with enough common sense to be modern."

De Sales brought his Swiss wisdom from the sixteenth century, likewise in the form of letters, written to a variety of men and women. His "Introduction to the Devout Life" was written largely for the inspiration of Madame de Charmoisy, and begins thus, "Almost all who have hitherto treated of devotion have had in view the instruction of persons wholly retired from the world, or at least have taught a kind of devotion leading to this absolute retirement. My intention is to instruct such as live in town, or families, or at court, and who by their condition, are obliged to lead, as to externals, the ordinary life."

His endowment of practicality is conspicuous, "We ought to cherish the small virtues . . . such virtues are like the violets, which love the coolness of the shade, which are fed with dew, and which, though they have no brilliancy, cease not to shed fragrance around." "Do not sow a crop of good intentions in another man's garden, but cultivate your own diligently. Do not wish to be anything save what you are, but strive to be that perfectly. . . . What is the good of building castles in Spain, when you must live in France?"

The words of my friend came back to me, when I had finished my pilgrimage in his books, and sent them safely on their return journey, the few lines he read me from his favorite, "Journal Intime"—"Contact of this kind strengthens, restores, refreshes. Courage returns as we gaze; when we see what has been, we doubt no more that it can be again. At the sight of a man we too say to ourselves, let us also be men."

R. M. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year . . . $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months . . $4.50 One month . . . 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages . . . 2 cents
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Verse-Making

Verse-making was least of my virtues:
I viewed with despair
Wealth that never yet was but might be—all that verse-making were . . .
So I said "To do little is bad, to do nothing is worse"—
And made verse.

—BROWNING, in "Ferishtah's Fancies."

Lake Winnipeg's Waves

CANADA may congratulate herself on having such a gifted and enthusiastic depicter of her changing seasons and majestic scenery as Mr. Walter J. Phillips. He has the true artist's eye for the most striking and characteristic features of a view or an episode, and he has an equally happy knack of adopting the right technique in which to work out his subject.

Thus he has in "York Boat on Lake Winnipeg" (there is a picturesque ring in the very title) invented, so to speak, a new method of conveying what he intended to put into this print. For instance, in the water, color has been superseded by line work—and what admirable and expressive lines, rendering the swell and long rolling waves in the foreground. Looking at the print one seems to feel the movement of the waves. The York boat drives swiftly through the waters of the vast lake with its red hull and drab-colored sail, and the picturesque crew, the poised seagull eagerly watching for some morsel to be thrown to it. The little rock with its wind-swept tree alone betrays the inland nature of the scene.

This is further emphasized by the men on board, an old man, with white hair and moustache in a blue coat with a red fez-like hat, the crew, with their red sailors' caps, and the Red Indian, in dignified meditation, with his flowing white, black-tipped feathers, like a coronet round his head.

Canada, indeed, one instinctively feels, seen through the eyes of a talented artist.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

York Boat on Lake Winnipeg. From a Color Print by Walter J. Phillips

Innuit
(The People)

Through the long and patient watches of the winter midnight darkness—
Hearts a-yearning for the summer in that land of midnight sun—
Comes a low, insistent murmur from the ice-huts, fashioned deftly,—
Comes a longing for the freedom when the summer is begun.

Through the clear, translucent windows—through the sheet of ice—in flashes—
Intermittent rays of beauty, as the lightning on the cloud,
And the radiant rainbow colored light in flashes and in dashes
Bathes the crude Igloo with beauty till the people cry aloud!

And the aurora borealis floods the sky with radiant beauty,
Streaming, gleaming, where the North Star rides the skies in triumph bright;
And the colorful effulgence fills the frozen North with beauty
Thrilling Innuit by the glory of that wondrous glowing light.

Just a hinting of the tinting of that city told in story
Where the walls are set with jasper, and there never falls a night;
Where clarity and purity are symbols of the glory
Of a never-ending beauty in divine effulgent light.

FLORENCE A. HOUDELETTE.

The City That Conquered Night

As the ship's orchestra began the national anthem, playing it in the slow religious rhythm of a hymn, the sound of laughter and chatter ceased, heads were bowed, and the throwing of streamers from the decks of the ship to the crowd gathered on the three tiers of the dock, came to a sudden stop; even the weaving of the multicolored girdle stretching from the steel flank of the ship to the solid wall of iron and stone that plunges its feet deep down to the river bed below, was interrupted for a moment. . . .

A courtyard of water, immensely deep. A courtyard enclosed on three sides by an enormous steel structure that juts out several hundred yards into the river. The fourth side of this great rectangle is open, and through it, as through a door or window at the back of the stage, gigantic liners with huge smokestacks are seen gliding by, five- and six-masted ships, their sails all furled, patiently following black screaming tug-boats, indefatigable ferries, floating caravanserais, their double tiers transporting great multitudes and enormous accumulations of automobiles and trucks from shore to shore of this stupendous Hudson, one of the two great arms of the fabulous port of New York which is now the point of convergence for the shipping of more than half the earth!

Mile after mile, the shores of the river are hidden by the steel and concrete palaces of world-famous navigation companies, and enormous ware-rooms that swallow up the cargoes of several great liners at a time. Here moving stairways carry cases, trunks, and bundles tirelessly up and down, and elevators huge as the floor of a house bear great crowds from pier to street. Into other similar courtyards innumerable boats are passing, to discharge their cargoes or to go through some process of rejuvenation. Even the largest of the famous transatlantic liners succeed in showing only the very tops of their masts and chimneys above the roofs of these stupendous piers. In these great watery enclosures—the great fleets of commerce might pass totally unobserved, like great herds of cattle gathered into the corral of the farm buildings. . . .

Free for the moment, I climb to the hurricane deck to see once more, above the roof of this vast pier, the airy pinnacles of New York, for me one of the most extraordinary sights to be enjoyed anywhere on the surface of the globe. . . . From this height one can see miles and miles of the earth's surface; but nowhere in this expanse are there pastures or anything to remind one of the life of the fields and the farm, which is the life the great majority of the earth's population lead. Here and there are great stretches of woodland, but these are parks, or garden communities, and these isles of verdure are surrounded by a sea of roofs that tretches away toward the horizon and from which emerge, like reefs from the sea, the great quadrangular masses of the skyscrapers.

Every one of these edifices is a world in itself, larger and more complex than the world of the ocean liner. As if to complete its resemblance to one of these floating microcosms, each one has an enormous engine designed to supply heat and light and contributing its torrent of white smoke to the neighboring clouds. Even on clear days when the sky is limpid and the bay blue as the Mediterranean, the city is veiled with a light mist that the sun turns to gold—a mist made by the skyscrapers with their transatlantic smokestacks. When night closes down, the topmost roof, or it may be, the small temple that serves as the pinnacle of these immense structures is illuminated with blue or green or red lights, turned on from lamps concealed from view. The great masses of the edifice rise unlighted through the darkness, their rows upon rows of windows are closed soon after nightfall. But way up there on top, like fantastic islands floating above the dark abyss of dreams, are the luminous summits of these great modern towers, bathed in a shower of light from some mysterious sun that is hidden from the short range of vision . . .

And now the gang-planks have been drawn up, the great ship has torn asunder the girdle spun by many hands that bound it lightly to the dock. Fragments of bright-colored paper drop to the liquid surface below, arms are waving, and handkerchiefs and flags. Every moment widens the strip of water that lies between the steel sides of the ship and the motionless pier . . .

And now the most interesting part of New York is unrolling before my eyes, the apex of the triangle, the so-called "down-town" New York, where the most famous of the city's banks and office buildings are to be found. Structures of numerous storeys, which anywhere else would be admired as large and handsome edifices, shrink together here with all the humility of a rustic hovel clinging to the foot of a palatial mountain!

Great city, in which everything is measured on a scale far larger than any we know, where all things are incessantly renewed, and generous heroism follows on the heels of brutal selfishness as surely as triumphant truth follows obstinate error. . . . New York, city that conquered night—farewell!—VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ, in "A Novelist's Tour of the World."

Der Liebe Verbot

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VERBIETENDES Gesetz ist so alt wie das Adamsgeschlecht. In der Geschichte vom Garten Eden im 2. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose kommt zum erstenmal das an das Menschengeschlecht gerichtete „Du sollst nicht" vor. Der vorangehende Schöpfungsbericht im 1. Kapitel und in den ersten drei oder fünf Versen des 2. Kapitels enthält kein Verbot. Dort haben wir den Bericht der geistigen Schöpfung, worin erklärt ist, daß der Mensch zum Bilde Gottes, in göttlicher Vollkommenheit und Sündlosigkeit, erschaffen ist. Gott erklärte diese geistige Schöpfung für vollständig gut, und Er gab dem Menschen uneingeschränkte Herrschaft.

Im zweiten und weltlichen Bericht wird dem angeblich aus Staub und Erde erschaffenen Menschen verboten, von dem Baume der Erkenntnis des Guten und Bösen zu essen,—einem Baume, der im ersten oder geistigen Bericht, in den auch nicht eine Voraussetzung von Irrtum Eingang fand, nicht erwähnt ist. Nicht dem zum Bilde Gottes geschaffenen Menschen, sondern dem aus Staub und Erde gemachten Adam wurde das Verbot auferlegt.

Der seinen Schöpfer, das göttliche Gemüt, widerspiegelnde vollkommene geistige Mensch braucht keine Verbote; denn er ist so vollkommen, so sündlos wie sein Vater. In der geistigen Schöpfung gibt es nichts, das versuchen, schaden oder zerstören könnte, nichts, wogegen untersagende Gebote nötig wären. Der geistige Mensch drückt das göttliche Gemüt aus, widerspiegelt die unendliche Liebe; daher ist er rein, wohltätig und bedarf keiner Einschränkung.

Doch wie ganz anders verhält es sich mit einem Sterblichen! Es hat den Anschein, als ob die falsche, weltliche Auffassung vom Menschen eine andere Schöpfung enthüllte. Dem sogenannten sterblichen Menschen wurden die Verbote des Gartens Eden und der Zehn Gebote auferlegt. Und dem Adamsgeschlecht werden heute Vorschriften verbietender Gesetze zum Schutze auferlegt. Nichts kann das rechtschaffene Wirken des zum Bilde Gottes geschaffenen wirklichen Menschen einschränken oder verbieten; denn er gehorcht stets dem geistigen Gesetz, das nie mißbraucht werden kann.

Man hört heutzutage viel von persönlicher Freiheit und von Menschenrechten zusammen mit einer allgemeinen Mißbilligung von Strafgesetzen und Maßregeln. Manche ermutigen die Jugend, ihren Trieben und Neigungen wahllos die Zügel schießen zu lassen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft stellt die Folgewidrigkeit solcher Theorien bloß und zeigt gleichzeitig, wie die Menschen „die herrliche Freiheit der Kinder Gottes" erleben können. Sie wiederholt die Warnung des Johannes in seinem 1. Briefe: „Ihr Lieben, glaubet nicht einem jeglichen Geist, sondern prüfet die Geister, ob sie von Gott sind; denn es sind viel falsche Propheten ausgegangen in die Welt". Sie zeigt, daß wir zwischen rechten und falschen Trieben, zwischen rechten und falschen Beweggründen, guten und bösen Neigungen unterschieden müssen, wenn wir gesund, glücklich und frei sein wollen. Ferner zeigt sie, daß der menschliche Wille ein reintierischer Hang ist, dem Einhalt zu gebieten und der dem göttlichen Willen untertan zu machen ist. Auf Seite 405 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" legt Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, in nicht mißzuverstehender Weise ihre Ansicht dar. Sie schreibt: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft gebietet dem Menschen, die Triebe zu meistern—Haß mit Freundlichkeit im Zaum zu halten, Sinnenlust durch Keuschheit, Rache durch Menschenliebe zu besiegen und Unehrlichkeit mit Ehrlichkeit zu überwinden".

Wir müssen klar erkennen, daß wir nur in dem Maße, wie wir aus unserem Denken und Handeln alles Sündhafte und Irrige ausscheiden, immer mehr „die herrliche Freiheit der Kinder Gottes" genießen können. Keinerlei Irrtum kann der göttlichen Gerechtigkeit standhalten; denn Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, erhält Sein Bild und Gleichnis in ewiger Vollkommenheit.

Gegenwärtig, wo es scheinen möchte, daß jede Anstrengung gemacht wird, die Beschlüsse in der Frage der Temperenzreform zu verdunkeln,—einer Reform, die zu verbietenden Maßnahmen verschiedener Art geführt hat,—tut man gut, sich bewußt zu bleiben, daß nur die göttliche Liebe wirklich befreit. Manche werden von der Furcht beherrscht, diese Reform könne ihnen ihre persönliche Freiheit oder etwas Gutes rauben. Aber die Christliche Wissenschaft bringt die tröstliche Versicherung, daß das Gute unzerstörbar ist, und daß der zum Bilde Gottes geschaffene Mensch unbegrenzte und immerwährende Freiheit besitzt. Sie zeigt, daß nur der falsche Begriff vom Menschen eingeschränkt und beraubt werden kann,—ein Begriff, der in dem Maße verschwinden muß, wie die Menschen ihr göttliches Erbe beanspruchen und in ihrem Denken, Verlangen und Leben Gerechtigkeit widerspiegeln. So erweist es sich, daß die Menschen sich nur insoweit selbst regieren, wie sie vom göttlichen Gemüt regiert, von Gott gelehrt werden und so den göttlichen Willen zum Ausdruck bringen. Die unendliche Liebe erhält den Sprößling des Geistes fortdauernd in Schönheit, Rechtschaffenheit, Eintracht und Freiheit.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Treasures

You come with your treasures,
Dear treasures of mine,
Down the beach
In the gold sunshine,
And give them to me—
Those wonder things,
Pearled fishes' scales,
Gray seagulls' wings;
A chip of glass from a bottle blue,
Maybe the fin of a mermaid, too;
A treasure box the tide brought up,
And a little piece of a broken cup.
What are you bringing now, my dear?
A handful of stardust—an angel's tear—
A wisp of a cloud—the tip of a star—
What beautiful things your treasures are!

But sweetest of things
You bring to me
Is the sound of your laughter
Beside the sea.

DOROTHY FRY WHIPPLE.

Love's Prohibition

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROHIBITORY law is as old as the race of Adam. In the account of the Garden of Eden, contained in the second chapter of Genesis, occurs the first recorded "Thou shalt not" delivered to the human race. In the previous account of creation, contained in the first chapter and in the first three or five verses of the second chapter, there is no prohibition. This is the record of spiritual creation, in which man is declared to have been made in the image of God, in divine perfection and sinlessness. This spiritual creation God pronounced entirely good, giving man dominion without restriction.

In the second and material account, man, said to have been created of the dust of the ground, was forbidden to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, a tree not mentioned in the first or spiritual record, wherein not even a supposition of error entered. Not on man in God's image, but on Adam, formed of the dust of the ground, was the injunction laid.

Perfect, spiritual man, reflecting his Maker, divine Mind, needs no prohibitory commands, for he is as perfect, as sinless, as his Father. The spiritual creation contains nothing that can tempt, harm, or destroy, nothing against which there need be any prohibitory commands. Spiritual man expresses divine Mind, reflects infinite Love; hence he is pure, beneficent, requiring no restraint.

But how different the case of a mortal! The false material sense of man would appear to reveal a different creature. Upon mortal man, so-called, were laid the prohibitions of Eden and of the Decalogue. And it is upon the race of Adam that the injunctions of prohibitory law are laid today, for its protection. Nothing can restrain or prohibit the righteous activity of the real man in God's image, for he always obeys spiritual law, which cannot be misused.

One hears much talk these days of personal liberty and individual rights, together with a general denunciation of penal laws and measures. Some there are who encourage the young to give free rein to impulse and inclination regardless of the nature of these. Christian Science exposes the inconsistency of such theories, and at the same time shows how mankind may experience "the glorious liberty of the children of God." It reiterates the warning given by John in his first epistle when he wrote, "Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world." It shows the necessity for discriminating between right impulses and wrong impulses, right motives and wrong motives, good inclinations and evil inclinations, if we would be well, happy, and free; also, it shows the human will to be a mere animal propensity, which should be curbed and made to yield to the divine will. On page 405 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states her view on this question in no uncertain terms. She says, "Christian Science commands man to master the propensities,—to hold hatred in abeyance with kindness, to conquer lust with chastity, revenge with charity, and to overcome deceit with honesty."

It must be clear that only in proportion as we eliminate from our thoughts and actions all that is sinful and erroneous may we increasingly enjoy "the glorious liberty of the children of God." No form of error can withstand divine justice; for God, divine Principle, maintains His image and likeness in perpetual perfection.

At the present time, when it would seem that every effort is being made to becloud the issues in the question of temperance reform, a reform which has resulted in prohibitory measures of various types, it is well to keep in mind that divine Love is the only actual liberator. Some are made to fear lest this reform may deprive them of their personal liberty and of something good. But Christian Science brings the comforting assurance that good is indestructible, and that man in God's image possesses unlimited and perpetual liberty. It shows that only the false concept of man can experience restraint and deprivation, a concept which must vanish in proportion as men claim their divine heritage and reflect righteousness in their thoughts, desires, and lives. Thus is it proved that men are self-governed only as they are governed by divine Mind, as they are taught of God and so express the divine will. Infinite Love maintains the offspring of Spirit in perennial beauty, righteousness, harmony, and freedom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Pearl Diver
(Marquesas)

Tropic sky,
Frigate-birds skimming by,
above the green depths, the cool depths.

Ebon blade flashes,
From his canoe the diver splashes
down to the green depths, the cool depths.

Bursting pearls on blue lagoon—
Bubbles rising from the gloom
of the green depths, the cool depths. . . .

To rhythm of distant lamentation
He sways to gentle undulation
of the green depths, the cool depths.

Creeping through the ocean heather
Scavenger crabs draw together
in the green depths, the cool depths.

And price of gleaming pearls is paid
In silent shade
of the green depths, the cool depths.

—FREDERICK JAMES HILL, in "Copra and Pearl."

Beirut, a Mosaic

The mountains of Lebanon rise in majesty, a background for their own rolling foothills and for the cheerful city of Beirut. The harbor presents a scene of activity. Gay and splendid skiffs in which local patriarchs take their outing, well-loaded commercial boats filled with rich stuffs from Damascus and Syria, and a merchant marine which savors of Greece and the Turkish Orient find favor in the eyes of the tourist. The red banner of the Sultan floats from flagstaff and mast. . . . Mountain tops covered with snow, rich harmonies of foliage and shadow, refresh the eye of the sailor and suggest the colors of Oriental rugs and tapestry.

It is natural to associate the products of a country with its external appearance. Damascus stuffs of silk and wool are exported to thousands of art lovers who, like the visiting buyers, absorb a knowledge of local motive and treatment in the time-honored patterns of Syrian rugs. Tones of Ottoman red fill the hollows of the mountains, blues of great purity lie crisply among the snows, while the sun brings out from passing cloud shadows vivid hues of rose and yellow. These colors are reproduced in rug, sash, and turban. The hills are literally "with verdure clad."

Small clearings gleam whitish-green where olive orchards open to admit the dwelling of the farmer. Cedars grow closely massed on the great acreage of hill and plain. The road leading back from the city threads its way through the grey and spreading olive orchards of fertile country. An ancient hack, driven by an Arabian coucheur, raises the white dust as at every dock in the East. The dock itself is, as usual, well built. The recessed waterfront would be the envy of our own Battery Park strollers. Goods trains of camels and overladen donkeys are on business bent, adding interest to the suburban life which charms every ingoing traveler.

Admirable in color and picturesque in arrangement, Beirut has assembled its quaintly built houses into an unintentional mosaic of orange and its complementary harmony. As in Italy, the houses are built of rubble and uncut stone, plastered on the surface and calcimined in delicate tints of red, yellow, and blue. Olive trees hasten to grow upon the hillsides, their shade and cool greys furnishing the delicious neutrals of the charming picture. Cedar and olive dominate the tree-life of the hills, carrying the eye back to the refreshment of the blues and whites of the mountains with the best taste in the world. . . .

As the most important city of Syria, Beirut concentrates the country's entire contribution to the rug market, sending out, to decorate the floors of many nations, revived patterns and half-forgotten harmonies of color and design. The colors of mountain, hill, and city continually appear in the schemes of her rugs and utilize with taste the beauties of the Levantine coast.—EMELENE ABBEY DUNN, in "Mediterranean Picture Lands."

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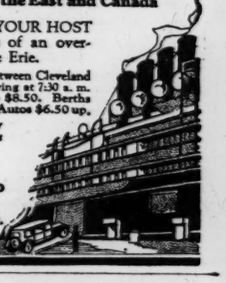

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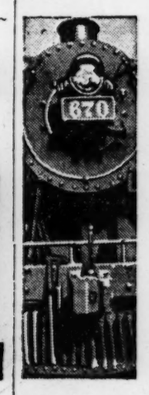

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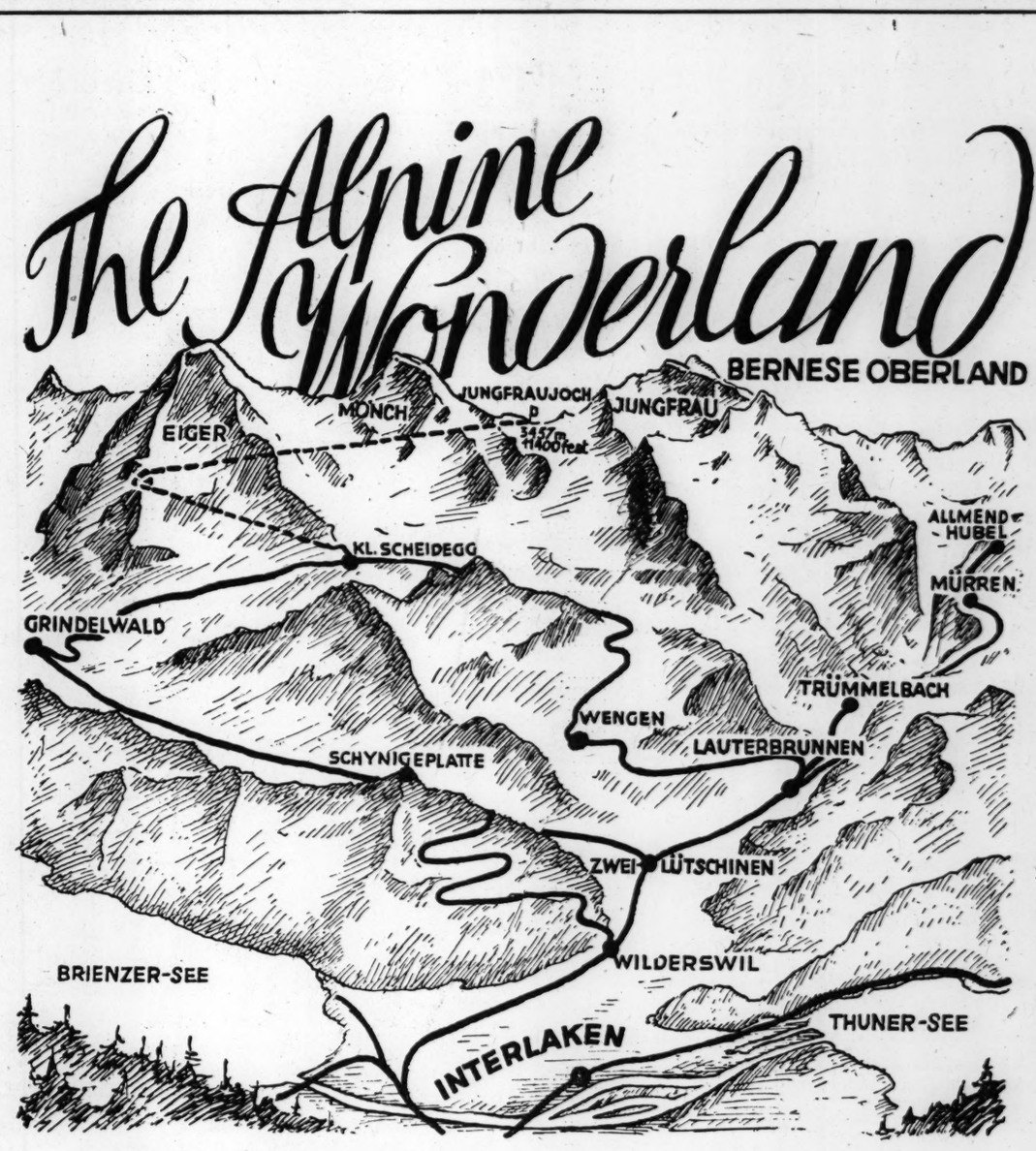

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MARKET TURNS WEAK CLOSING NEAR BOTTOM

Trading Becomes Extremely Dull—Selling of Rails Important Feature

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market was left to the devices of the professional trading element today, which found stocks easily depressed. The bear faction lacked conviction, however, and occasional flurries of short covering caused temporary upturns.

Wall Street was more impressed with a sharp falling off in the volume of trading, than in the rather meaningless price movements. While yesterday's rally failed to carry over into today's trading the renewed dullness of the market was interpreted in brokerage circles as indicating that the liquidating movement under way for the last three weeks had largely spent itself.

While some commission houses looked for a substantial technical rally, there was a general feeling that the market would turn dull and stay dull for a while. A few pool operators are itching to get into action again, but with unimpressive earnings statements, slackening industrial activity, and more dividend reductions expected to feature business news during the next several weeks, prospects for resumption of a bull market during the near future are regarded as anything but bright.

Rather discouraging today was the condition statement of weekly reporting Federal Reserve member banks, showing an increase of $51,000,000 in loans on securities, as contrasted to a drop of $211,000,000 in brokers' loans during the same period. Loans against security collateral are now $1,233,000,000 above last year at this time. "All other" loans, including commercial, and bor[illegible] at the Federal Reserve, howe[illegible] off $648,000,000 and $630,000,000 respectively from last year at this time.

An encouraging development was a gain of $111,000,000 in "all other" loans, perhaps indicating increasing business activity in some lines, but Wall Street had been inclined to regard much of the stock market liquidation during the last three weeks as representing liquidation of old bank loans on security collateral, not cleaned up after the autumn crash, and hoped to find some indication of it.

Some bankers believe many of the smaller banks have been in need of such a house cleaning. Of course this compilation does not include nonmember or small member banks, and is therefore not conclusive.

Rails Heavily Sold

Rather heavy selling of the rails cropped out after midday, evidently reflecting bear pressure based on poor operating income reports now appearing for May. Southern Railway sold at the lowest level in five years, Frisco the lowest in four; Rock Island the lowest in three, and Great Northern preferred the lowest in two. Losses of 2 to 5 points were numerous.

Warner Bros. and Byers sagged in response to the shading of unofficial earnings estimates. Several stocks sold up 1 to 8 points in the morning, but these were mostly more than lost later. U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, and General Electric sagged moderately. Anaconda was depressed by uneasiness over the dividend, to be announced Thursday.

Renewed heaviness of wheat favored the bear cause, the July position again dropped more than 2 cents, recording still a new low for the last 16 years.

The market displayed pronounced weakness in the last hour, as the selling of the rails spread to other sections of the list, and such issues as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can and Westinghouse Electric were driven down 3 to 5 points.

An aggravating factor was a sharp break in wheat, July extending its loss to nearly 4 cents. The close was weak. Total sales, however, approximated only 2,650,000 shares.

Bond Trading Apathetic

The indifference of the listed bond market to extremely favorable credit conditions was reflected in the immobility of prices today.

Trading was dull with lien issues steady and most stock privilege issues easier. A few prime rail issues appreciated but apathy was displayed toward the long-term investment group as a whole, which, except for a slight flurry after the New York Federal Reserve Bank cut its rediscount rate, ostensibly to aid the bond market, has shown no desire to respond.

A factor in money rates which may divert funds into bonds was the reduction by the New York Clearing House of its rate on 30-day deposits from 2 to 1½ per cent. Financial circles believe it inevitable that considerable shifting of funds now idle or in the call loan market will result, with the lower bank rate prevailing, and the prospect that the New York Stock Exchange may now establish the call loan rate at 2 per cent.

With these low rates extant, short and long-term investments are expected to prove more attractive, in view of the profit to be reaped with money available at the lowest rates since the World War. The report of Federal Reserve System for the week ended June 18 showed no change in the bond holdings of member banks.

Firmness was shown by Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, and Southern Pacific 4s, but most of the better grade rails were motionless, with few sales in the early trading. North Central 5s, an inactive bond, dropped 1½ points.

The quiet trading in convertibles and other bonds influenced by the share market was coincidental with the dullness of stocks. Turnover was far below normal and fluctuations were narrow. Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron 6s were the most active, and gained more than a point in the early trading. Alleghany Corporation 5s of '50 touched a new year's low with a one point loss.

The foreign group received little attention. German 7s, Italy 7s, and British 5s were firm, and South American Governments irregular.

PACIFIC PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

Pacific Public Service Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1930, net income of $875,079 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and subsidiary preferred dividends, equal under participating provisions of the shares to $1.46 a share on 361,360 no par shares of class A stock. All class B stock is owned by Standard Oil Company of California.

WORLD LEAD PRODUCTION

The world output of pig lead amounted to 155,223 short tons (2000 pounds) in May, compared with 153,365 tons in April and 168,631 tons in May, 1929, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	June 24	Last June 23
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	1000	24⅞	22½	23	24½
32	23	2	Adams Mill	1000	28⅛	28	28⅛	27⅝
23½	8	..	Adv-Rumely	100	10	10	10	10
41¼	16	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
156⅜	114	3†	Air Reduc	6700	123⅜	116	116	120½
36	16	2½†	Airway El	200	19⅛	19	19	18¼
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	600	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	3200	20	18⅝	18⅝	19
343	233½	6‡	Allied Chem	1600	248½	236¼	236¼	242
68	48¼	3	Allis-Chal	1700	51¾	50	50	51⅛
21½	18	2	Amerada	200	23	23	23	23¾
10¾	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
39	24	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	24½	24¼	24¼	24¾
97⅜	68	2‡	Am Bk Note	1400	72½	70	70	71
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	20	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	..
55½	29½	5	Am Bosch	900	30	29¾	29½	29½
54⅜	42⅛	7	Am Br pf	400	42½	42½	42½	42⅝
156½	109½	4	Am Can	38300	118	110	110¼	116
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	700	44¼	43⅜	43½	45
116	95	7	Am Car pf	400	98	95¼	98	..
51¼	36⅝	2‡	Am Chicle	1400	41	40⅞	41	40
33	10	1.60‡	Am Com Alc	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
30⅞	15¾	2	Am En El	400	21	15	15	..
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	100	33½	33½	33½	35
101⅜	56¼	..	Am & F Pw	26200	64⅞	60¼	60¼	64⅝
100⅜	92½	7	Am & F P 2pf	400	93	92½	93	92½
33⅜	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	400	26⅛	25½	25¾	26
41⅞	31	2‡	Am Ice	100	31½	31½	31½	32
55⅜	28¾	2‡	Am Int Corp	1700	32¾	29¾	29⅜	31
118½	99	7	Am Loco pf	100	99	99	99	..
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	400	32⅛	32	32	31⅞
2⅞	½	..	Am Piano	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
119⅞	75	1‡	Am PwrLt	1200	81⅜	76⅛	76¼	80½
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	700	83⅞	83¼	83¼	84½
39¾	23½	1½	Am Radiat	2200	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	400	17¾	17	17	17¾
100⅛	51½	2‡	Am Roll Mill	8000	55½	51⅞	52	54
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	58½	56	56	59
54½	46⅞	8	Am Ship Bldg	50	50	50	50	50
79½	55⅛	4	Am Smelt	1400	56	53	53½	56
51¼	35½	3	Am St Fnd	1400	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	36¼
69¼	48	5	Am Sugar	2200	50½	48	48	50½
110	104	7	Am Sugar pf	100	106	106	106	105½
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&Tel	12200	208½	202⅜	203¼	208½
22⅜	16	..	Am Tob pf	31500	17⅝	16½	17⅝	..
124⅞	78½	1‡	Am Wat W	1400	85½	80	80	86⅜
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	400	104	103½	104	..
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	11⅜	11¾	11¾	11¼
17⅜	8½	..	Am Zinc	100	8½	8½	8½	8
79⅜	50	6	Am Zinc pf	400	55½	53⅛	55½	53½
53¼	26⅛	3	Anac Wire	100	30	30	30	29
81½	44½	7	Anaconda	21000	49	45⅞	45⅞	49
37¼	18	3	Andes Cop	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
82⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	200	77¾	76	76	..
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	400	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
43⅜	24	..	Arm Ill B	100	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	23¾
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	100	61	61	61	..
13¾	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	400	6½	6½	6½	6½
46⅛	31⅛	4	Asso Apparl	300	33½	33⅜	33½	33½
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	35½	33	33	33¼
242½	205	10	Atchison	10100	212⅛	199	199	207¼
107	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	400	108	106¼	108	107
175½	156	10	Atl Coast L	400	157	155	155	155
80¾	52½	..	Atl G&WI	400	53	52¼	52¼	52½
84⅜	30⅛	1‡	Atl Refin	700	35	33⅜	33⅜	34⅞
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	100	104	104	104	..
97	25½	1	Atlas Stores	100	26½	26½	26½	26⅜
263¾	91	4‡	Auburn Auto	1400	101	97	97	100
10⅜	4	..	Auto Sales	800	4¾	4½	4½	..
58⅝	37	3	Auto Strop A	200	51	50½	50½	49
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	1600	5⅜	5⅛	5	5

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	1300	21	20½	20½	20¾
116	1055	7	Baldwin pf	10	107	107	107	..
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	2700	103¾	98½	99⅜	103¼
84½	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¼
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	100	113	111⅞	112	112
84½	63	3‡	Bangor & A	400	68	67	68	67
34	20½	2‡	Barnsdall A	1000	22	21	21½	21¾
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	77	75	75	76
70¾	58	3‡	Beechnut	100	61¼	59½	59½	..
57⅜	28½	2	Bendix	6700	31½	28½	28½	30¾
56¼	31⅜	2	Best & Co	4200	43⅜	39⅞	40	41⅛
110¼	76	6	Beth Steel	8600	79⅞	76	76	79¾
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	128	126¾	126¾	127½
29⅞	17½	..	Bicom'dale	100	20	20½	20½	17½
69	29¾	3‡	Bohn Alum	400	32⅛	31	31	32
78	70	4‡	Bon Ami A	100	70	70	70	70
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	4800	75⅜	71⅜	71⅜	74¾
50½	25	3	Borg Warner	3200	28⅜	25¼	26	26⅜
24½	13½	..	Briggs	1300	18¾	16⅞	17⅛	18⅛
22¼	13	..	Brockway	1800	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½
178¼	118½	5	Bklyn Un G	1500	126	117	117	124
42	17½	3	Brown Shoe	100	38	38	38	38
30⅝	13⅞	3	Bruns Balke	300	15⅛	13⅝	15⅛	15½
33⅜	11	..	Bruns Term	100	13	13	13	12¾
31⅞	19¼	1	Bucyrus	200	21⅛	200	20	21¼
43	33⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	35	34¾	34¾	..
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
14⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	10	10	10	10⅛
91¼	84	..	Buff&Sus pf ct	200	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89¼
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	2300	33⅞	29½	29½	32¾
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	5500	28	27	27¾	27½
110½	90	8	Burns Bros A	100	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	..
51⅞	30	1	Burroughs	4400	32⅞	30	30	32½
5¼	2¼	2	Butte & Sup	100	3⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
112⅜	68	..	Byers	2800	74⅞	67	67	74⅜

—C—

77½	64	4	Calif Pack	1100	65¼	62	63	65
89⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	2000	54	52	52	54
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	1800	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅞
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	2300	60⅝	59⅞	60	59⅞
226¾	186	10	Can Pac	4000	192	187⅜	188½	191
52¼	46½	..	Can Pac N wi	3100	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝	47½
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¼
28⅜	13	..	Capital Adm	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
362¾	164¾	6	Case Thresh	7400	181⅛	162	162½	181
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1800	60	57½	57½	59¼
38½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24	24	24	24
315	240	8‡	Cen of NJ	100	240¼	240¼	240	..
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	4	4	4	4⅛
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	2100	45	44½	44½	45
15⅞	5⅜	..	Cert-Teed	600	6¾	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checkeh Cab	1500	24⅞	22	23⅞	22
82½	53⅛	3	Ches Corp	200	54½	53¼	53¼	54
21⅜	18¼	..	Cres Ohio rt	1100	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼
241¾	172¼	10	Ches & Ohio	1900	176	173	173	174
17¾	8¾	..	Chi Gt West	800	9⅜	8½	8½	9
52⅜	29	..	Chi Gt W pf	500	30¾	27	27	30¼
26⅜	13¼	..	Chi M&SP	300	14	12½	13½	13¾
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	400	22⅜	21⅞	22	22⅝
89⅞	70	5	Chi & NW	800	71¼	68⅞	68⅞	71
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	400	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝
125⅛	97	7	Chi R I	1200	101	99⅜	96⅛	101
104⅛	98	6	Chi R I 6%	100	99½	99½	99½	99
32½	20	..	Chick Cot O	100	20⅞	20	20¼	20⅛
67⅝	51⅛	2.40	Childs	1000	52⅝	52	52	53
43	24	3	Chrysler	4000	25⅝	24½	25⅛	26
49	38½	3.60‡	City Ice	100	38⅝	38⅛	38½	..
77	74⅛	3½‡	Clev & Pit	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	..
60	30	5	Cluett Phdy	100	32½	32½	32½	30
20⅝	12½	..	Col Bea Oil	400	14	13¾	13½	13⅞
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	1000	168	167	167⅛	171⅜
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	800	50½	50	50	51
38¾	14⅜	..	Collins & A	1200	20	19	19	18½
92	73	7	Collins & A pf	200	85	85	85	85½
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	2400	48⅞	44¼	44¼	46½
87	58½	2‡	Colum Gas	11300	64¼	60¼	60⅜	63
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	200	108½	108½	108½	..
120	108	5‡	Col Carbon	3700	123	112¼	112¼	117
37⅜	16⅝	.87	Col Grain	3800	19¾	18½	18⅜	19
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	100	25¼	25	25	25
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	11800	23¼	21½	21⅝	22¾
55	28½	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	700	30½	29	29	30⅞
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commwlth So	13700	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	13¾
104¾	99	6	Com So pf	400	101½	100½	101	100½
19¾	10½	..	Congoleum	700	11⅝	11	11	11
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	800	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¾
28	18	2	Con Film pf	200	20⅜	19½	19¼	20
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	33000	106⅞	99½	99⅝	106
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	1300	102¾	102½	102½	102¾
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	55	55	55	55
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
8½	3¾	..	Container B	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	1100	21	19¾	19¾	20
37⅛	3⅝	..	Cont Bak B	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
71⅜	50½	2½	Cont Can	3000	53¾	51⅞	51⅞	52¾
37¾	16⅛	3	Cont Dia Fib	800	17⅛	17	17	16¾
77⅜	50½	2.40	Cont Ins	400	56	52	52	56
8¼	3¾	..	Cont Motors	300	4½	4	4⅛	4¼
30¼	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	2500	20¾	19	19⅛	19⅝
40⅞	21¾	..	Cont Shares	2500	23¾	22½	22¾	23
111⅜	87½	3‡	Corn Prod	4000	94¾	89½	90	94¾
33	15½	..	Cotv	2100	17⅝	17½	17½	18¼
93⅜	70½	5‡	Crucible	200	73	72½	72½	73
48	38⅞	4	Cudahy	200	39	38½	38½	38⅞
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	117¼	117¼	117¼	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	5500	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅜
18¾	9	..	Curtiss Wr A	800	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
120	110	7	Cushman 7%	50	110	110	110	110
90½	58	3½‡	Cutler	200	59	58	58	59

—D—

43	24⅝	..	Davison	400	26	25⅜	25⅜	26½
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	1100	22	22	22	..
181	150	..	Del & Hud	900	153¾	150	150	152½
153	110¼	6‡	Del Lac&W	500	113	111⅞	112	112
265¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	400	214	214	214	214
42¾	25	2.40	Devoe & R A	1800	26½	26	26	26
237	239	8	Diamond M	700	193	188	193	188
9⅝	6¾	..	Dome Mines	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	200	18½	18½	18½	18
145¼	100½	4‡	Dupont	3600	106¾	102¾	102¾	104⅝
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	200	118	117¼	118	117¼
1¾	⅝	..	Dupont rts	15900	..	⅞	¾	⅝
18½	14½	1	Duplan Silk	100	15	15	15	15
103½	100	5	Duquesne pf	500	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
57⅞	44½	..	Durham H pf	10	47½	47½	47½	..

—E—

255¼	178¾	5‡	East Kodak	10300	195¾	179¾	180½	190
37¾	20	3	Eaton Axle	6800	21⅜	19¾	19¾	21⅞
62	40	..	Eltingon pf	200	40	40	40	40
114⅝	58⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	2100	63½	60¼	60½	62
9¾	4	..	Elec Boat	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅛
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	85700	66¾	60½	60½	65¾
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	61½
14	5¼	..	Elk Horn pf	..	5½	5½	5½	..
59¾	44	5	End John	300	48	48	48	48
113	107½	7	End John pf	100	112	112	112	112
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	300	46⅛	46½	46⅞	46⅞
43⅝	35⅛	..	Erie	1700	37⅝	36¾	37½	37½
67⅜	45	..	Erie 1 pf	500	56	55	55	55
62½	52	4	Erie 2 pf	..	200	53	52	52
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	900	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7

—F—

50½	34½	3	Fairb Morse	1100	37¾	36	36	37¾
27¼	10½	..	Fashion Pk	400	12	10½	12	11⅞
90¼	59⅜	1½	Fed Lt & Tr	500	64½	64	64¼	64½
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	10	97	97	97	95½
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	31¾	30	31¾	31¼
89¾	56	2.80	Fidelity Ins	200	61	60⅞	60⅞	60½
98	92	6½	Filene pf	10	97	97	97	..
33½	20	1.60	Firestone	1100	20½	20¼	20¼	20
87½	69⅛	6	Firestone pf	100	73	72½	72½	72
61¾	46	2½	First Nat St	2600	50½	47	47	50
51½	23⅜	3	Flak Rubber	1200	24	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜
50⅞	25	3	Follansbee B	500	27½	25¼	27½	26
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	7700	79⅝	72	72	78¾
50	30	..	Fourth Nat Inv	700	30½	30	30¼	30½
87⅜	16¼	4	Fox A	11000	41⅞	37⅛	39⅛	41½
58½	37	4‡	Freport Tex	2300	39⅞	38	38	39¼
86	78½	6‡	Fuller 2pf	20	80	78½	78½	..

—G—

11¾	5½	..	Gabriel A	200	6	5¼	5½	5⅝
80	67¾	5	Gamewell	100	69½	66½	69½	67¾
2¾	2½	..	Gardner M	800	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16⅜	7¼	2	Gen Am Inv	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
111⅞	83	4‡	Gen Am Tk	200	88	83	83	85½
71⅛	30	4	Gen Asphalt	800	33	30	30¼	31¾
38⅛	17¾	2	Gen Bronze	700	18½	18	18½	17¾
34⅛	14¾	..	Gen Cable	100	14	14	14	15⅛
41¾	37	4	Gen Cable A	1400	37	36	36	38
101	98	6	Gen Steel pf	100	99	99	99	99
95¾	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	74000	69	64¼	64⅝	68¼
11⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	15500	54	52	53½	53
106½	80	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	80
18⅜	8	.30	Gen G&E A	1500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
113	104	7	Gen G&E 7%	20	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
53⅜	41	3‡	Gen Mills	1000	42¾	41½	41⅝	41½

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52	20	1½	Hack Wt	100	28¼	28¼	26¼	28
1¾	13⅝	..	Hack W rts	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	7⅝
2¼	12⅞	..	Hahn Dpt St	700	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
86½	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
31⅜	21	1‡	Hall Print	800	23¼	22½	22½	23¾
98	86	7	Hanna Ipf	50	92	92	92	92
72¼	52	2	Harbison	100	52	52	52	52
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	300	12¼	11¼	12	12⅜
17¾	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	1300	7⅞	6⅝	6⅜	6¼
71	20½	1.80	Hercules Mot	800	21	20⅞	21	21
85	65	7‡	Hercules P	100	60½	60	60	63
121¼	117	7	Herc P pf	30	121¼	120	120	121¼
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	800	88	85¾	85¾	86½
108¾	83½	5	Hershey pf	100	92	92	92	92½
107⅜	104¼	6	Hershey ppf	100	107	107	107	107
26¼	12	..	Hoe & Co	100	12½	12½	12½	12¼
12⅝	5	..	Hollander	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
41¼	26¼	2½‡	Holland F	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	31⅞
29	10½	1.20	Houdaille B	300	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11¼
116⅞	74¼	..	Houston Oil	11200	74½	66½	66½	73
63	49	3‡	Household G pf	100	62½	62½	62½	63
41⅞	25½	4‡	Howe Sound	100	27	27	27	25¾
53⅜	41⅜	3½	Hud Man	200	42½	42	42	44½
62⅞	26¾	5	Hudson Mot	6100	17⅜	26	26	27
26⅝	14⅞	2‡	Hupp Motors	1100	14⅞	14	14	14⅜

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MORE ACTIVITY IN MARKET FOR COTTON CLOTH

Selling Pressure Heavier, However—Prices Lose Some Ground

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The cotton cloth market was slightly more active last week, but the increased activity appeared to be more on account of the pressure of sales than from any better demand.

There have been rumors from time to time during the last two weeks of sales of various fabrics in substantial volume at a confidential price. Later developments proved that such confidential prices were below the then prevailing market.

Last week such prices became the rule and losses of 1/8c to 1/4c were recorded in many items. The continued weakness in raw cotton was said to be largely responsible for the downward revision.

The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard print cloth sold at 5⅜c, and the 60x48s 6.25-yard at 4⅝c. These were the two leading numbers. Sales were made mostly for small amounts of the filling-in variety and seldom exceeded 3000 pieces.

The 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard brought 6¼c, and the 72x76s 4.25-yard 7½c. The 80 squares 4.00-yard moved at 8¼c, and the 27-inch 64x60s 7.60-yard at 4c.

Sheetings Quiet

In sheetings the market was usually quiet and can be illustrated by these representative sales: 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard at 5½c, 36-inch of the same count and weight 5⅝c, 36-inch 48 squares 3.00-yard at 8½c, 40-inch of the same count 2.50-yard at 10c, and 44x40s 5.50-yard at 5⅜c.

Drills were prominent. The bag trade bought a number of construction, including one of which was the 39-inch 68x49s 2.00-yard which has been selling at 13c, but now sells at 12¾c. Substantial volume passed at that figure.

The 30-inch 2.85-yard brought 9¼c and the 37-inch 3.95-yard selling at 6⅝c to 6¾c. Pajama checks were also in demand, the 72x80s 4.70-yard selling at 6¾c and the 88 squares 4.00-yard at 8½c. The 30-inch 7.00-ounce osnaburgs, high count, sold at 9c, and the 36-inch 3.90-yard at 6¼c.

Wide cotton goods for the automobile and covering trades have been unusually dull for a long time, owing to the hand-to-mouth buying of the automobile trade where production has been considerably less than last year, with a consequent reduction in the need for wide cotton fabrics.

Prices on Drills

The latest prices are as follows: Wide drills 52-inch 2.20-yard 12¾c to 13c and 67-inch 187-yard 16½c to 17½c; wide sheetings, 52-inch 3.85-yard, 8½c to 8¾c, and the 72-inch 2.75-yard 14c.

Wide drills 54-inch 1.55-yard sold at 18½c to 19¼c, and 1.05-yard at 21¼c. Wide broken twills 56-inch 1.14-yard brought 23½c, and 0.85-yard 82¼c.

In the fine goods division interest centered largely on the specialties and rayon-and-cotton and silk-and-cotton mixtures. A prominent Chicago merchant is quoted as saying that consumer interest centers more on the pattern and quality of goods than on trade marks. Combed lawns sold lower, but mixed cotton-and-rayon or silk mixtures were stronger.

The 40-inch 76x72s combed lawns 9.00-yard sold at 8½c to 9c. The 84x80s 11.00-yard brought 12c to 13c. Combed voiles brought 8¼c to 8½c for the regular hard-twist 40-inch 60x56s. Combed broadcloths 128x68s moved at 13c to 14½c, and the 144x76s at 15⅜c to 16½c, according to quality.

Twills and Mixtures

Three-leaf twills were obtained at 14c to 14¾c for the 39-inch 64x88s 5.35-yard. Combed sateens 39-inch 88x140s 5.10-yard brought 17c and the 38-inch 128x68s 5.50-yard 12½c.

Cantons were in better demand at 9¾c for the 35-inch 88x52s 22-26 single-end, and 23½c for the 96x104s 23-26 two-end. Tussahs were rather quiet at 16c for the 35-inch 80x56s single-end, and 23½c for the 96-squares two-end.

Rayon-and-cotton mixtures brought 11¼c to 12c for the regular 64x48s with foreign, and 12c to 12¼c with domestic rayon. The 68x64s sold at 16¼c to 16¾c with 32-filament, and at 17¼c to 17¾c with 60-filament rayon. Rayon dobbies were of interest, the 80x56s bringing 15c with foreign and 16c with domestic rayon.

Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x60s with 150-denier 60-filament rayon at 18¼c to 19½, and with 32-filament at 17¼c to 18¾c. Celanese-filled crepes brought 22c to 22½c for the 76x64s. Rayon-warp crepes, 40½inch, 100x48s with 150-denier first-quality domestic rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling, brought 29½c to 30½c. Rayon-voiles 60x54s 75-denier sold at 23½c to 24c, and celanese voiles at 32½c to 33c.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June 24	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.10⅜	$1.17⅛	$1.45
Corn, 2 yellow	.90	.91½	1.08⅜
Oats, 2 white	.48¼	.48½	.57
Flour	5.25	5.70	6.30
Beef, family	25.50	26.00	29.00
Pork	31.50	32.00	32.00
Lard	.0995	.1030	.1240
Cotton, mid-up	.1370	.1345	.1830
Zinc	.0435	.0450	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1200	.1200	.1800
Tin	.2970	.2945	.4415
Rubber	.1212½	.1212½	.2020
Sugar	.0465	.0470	.0485
Lead	.0525	.0550	.0700
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	

NIAGARA HUDSON POWER

The Niagara Hudson Power Corporation statement of income for 12 months ended May 31 shows operating revenue of $80,-458,738 non-operating net income of $1,710,514 and balance for dividends of $15,855,999 or 63 cents on the 25,774,995 shares of common stock outstanding. Kilowatt hours generated and purchased for the year ended May 31 totaled 2,394,383,734, compared with 6,779,599,-912 for the year ended May 31, 1929.

TO BUILD NEW HONOLULU LINER

LOS ANGELES—Los Angeles Steamship Company will build a $7,000,000 express liner for Honolulu trade to replace the cruiser City of Honolulu recently damaged by fire at Honolulu. Another steamer will be selected for the Honolulu schedule pending construction of the new craft.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN—Operations in Youngstown district will decline this week to 63 per cent of capacity from 65 per cent last week.

MANHATTAN DEARBORN CORP.

WILMINGTON—Stockholders of Manhattan-Dearborn Corporation and Lawbeck Corporation met here and approved plan of consolidation.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

Ab Straus 5½s '43	99½	99½	Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99
Albany PWP 6s	93½	93½	Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98½	98⅜
Alleghany 5s '44	98	97½	Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98½	98⅜
Alleghany 5s '49	98	98	Australia 4½s '57	78½	78½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾	Australia 5s '55	85½	84¾
Allegh '50s rct	93½	93½	Australia 5s '57	85½	85½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	103⅝	Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	104
Am F Pow 5s	88	87¾	Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	85½	85½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101½	101½	Bavaria (State) 6½s 45	94	93½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	102½	102⅛	Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94⅛	94⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95	95	Belgium (King) 6s '55	103	102⅜
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101¾	Belgium (King) 6½s 49	109½	109½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102½	102½	Belgium (King) 7s '55	113¼	113¼
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	162	162	Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅝	-09
Am T & T col 5s '46	104⅞	104⅞	Berlin 6½s '50	95⅝	95⅜
Am T & T 6s	104¾	104¾	Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90	90
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108¼	Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91¼	91
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101¼	101¼	Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	88⅛	87⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89½	Bogota (City) 8s '45	86	86
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81⅞	81⅜	Bolivia 7s '69 ct	73⅛	73⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	100½	100½	Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	74	74
Atl Refininf deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾	Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	86	86
B&O 4½s '33	100⅛	100	Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104	104	Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	90⅜	90⅜
B&O cv 4½s	100⅛	100⅛	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	81¼	80¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¾	109½	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	81¾	81½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	87½	87½	Brazil (US) 7½s '52	100½	100½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101½	101½	Brazil (US) 8s '41	100½	100¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	100¼	100¼	Bremen 7s '35	103⅛	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97	97	Breda 7s ww	78¾	78¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	106	106	Brisbane 5s '58	83½	83½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93½	93½	Budapest (City) 6s '62	80	79
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102¾	102¾	Buenos Aires 6s '61	84½	84¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	116½	116½	Buenos Aires 6½s '55	98¼	98¼
Can North 5½s	97	97	Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100¼	100¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¼	88	Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98	98	Can (Dom) 5s '52	104⅞	104⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102¾	102¾	Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88½	88½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¼	102¼	Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94½	94½
Can of Ga rfg 5½s '59	105¼	105¼	Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	95½	93¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94½	94½	Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89⅝	88¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	103½	Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89	89
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	42⅛	42	Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	100¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100¾	100¾	Chile (Rep) 1962	89⅝	89⅛
Chi MStP&Pac 5s '75	86½	86¼	Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92	92
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	99⅝	99⅝	Coph'n (City) 5s '52	98	97¾
Chi & Nw 5½s '26	100⅞	100⅞	Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	95¼	95¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	79	79	Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87½	87½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98	98	Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115⅞	115⅞	Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	74½	74½
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¾	94¾	Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110	109¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	99	99	Danish Mun 8s B '46	108¾	108¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109¼	109	Denmark (King) 4½s '62	92½	92½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101¾	101¾	Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¾	104¾
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	75¼	75¼	Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	101	100¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94	Dresden 7s '45	100½	100½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106	Dutch E I sf 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	46	46	Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	89¼	89
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104½	104½	Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97	97
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	59¾	59¾	Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	77	77	French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅜	103⅜
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	87½	87	French (Rep) 7s '49	117⅝	117⅛
Del & Houdson 5½s '37	105	104¾	French (Rep) 7½s '41	122⅝	122⅝
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92¾	92½	Germ 7s '49	106	105½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104½	104	Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88¾	88½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107¼	Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84¾	84¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92⅜	92	Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84½	84½
Dold Packing 6s '42	66	66	Germ G E 6s '48	95¼	94¾
Duquesne P & L 5½s '67	101¾	101¾	Graz 8s '54	99⅞	99¾
Edith Rock 6s	101⅜	101⅜	Greek 7s '64	100½	100½
Erie 5s '67	92⅜	92	Greek 6s '68	86¼	86
Erie '75s	92⅞	92	Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	94½	94½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103	103	Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B'61	93¾	93¾
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	93	93	Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92	92
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	100½	Irish Free State 5s '60	98½	98½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106½	Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94¾	94¾
Goodyear 5s '57	92¼	91½	Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96¾	96¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110¾	110½	Italy (King) 7s '51	98¼	98¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97	97	Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100¼	100
Great Northern 5s '73 C	105⅞	105⅞	Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97¼	97¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110½	110½	Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¾	103⅝
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	97	97	Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	90⅞	90¾
Hudс& Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78½	Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	82⅝	82⅝
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99	99	Karstadt 6½s '43	76	74⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102	Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95	94⅝
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100¼	100¼	Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99¼	99¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94¾	94¾	Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100	99⅞	Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63½	63	Medellin 6½s '54	75	75
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63½	63	Meridionale El 7s '57	100	100
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	100	100	Milan (City) 6½s '52	89⅜	89⅛
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	101	101	Minas 6½s '58	75	75
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100½	100½	Montecatin 7s '37 xw	100¼	100
Int Paper 6s '55	88	88	Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92	92
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	89⅞	89⅞	Norway (King) 5s '63	99	98¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	108⅛	108½	Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	101⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106¼	106¼	Norway (King) 6s '43	103⅝	103½
Keith 6s '46	84⅞	84⅞	Norway (King) 6s '44	103½	103¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅝	102⅝	Norway (King) 6s '52	102¼	101¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	81⅜	81⅜	Norwegian El 5½s '57	92½	92⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97¼	97¼	Nuremberg 6s '52	82	82
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	44	40	Oriental Dev 5½s '58	89⅛	89⅛
Manila Ry con 4s '59	46½	46½	Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96	96
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	91½	91	Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100⅝	100⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103¾	103¾	Oslo G & E 5s '63	91⅞	91⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	103½	103½	Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103½	103¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	99¾	Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104¾	104¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96⅜	96	Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103	103
Nat Rad 6½s '47	23½	23½	Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	74½	74½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	88⅝	88⅝	Peru 6s '60	71¼	71¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	98⅞	98⅞	Peru 6s '61	71	71
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107½	107½	Peru 7s '59	96¼	96¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107½	Poland 7s '47	84¼	84¼
NY Chi & St L deb 4s '31	100	100	Poland 8s '50	94	92
N Y Chi & St L '32s	102⅜	102⅜	Rumania 7s	82⅞	82⅞
NY Docq 4s '51	83¾	83¾	Rhine ain 7s '50	102⅜	102⅜
N YNH&H cit 6s '40	105¼	105¼	Rhine West '53 ww	89⅞	89
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122⅝	122⅝	Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	102	102
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¾	100¾	Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¼	96¼
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	88½	88	Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	77	76½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	60¾	60¾	Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96	96
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103½	Rio de Su (State) 6s '68	73	73
Nor Am Ed 5s c	98¼	98¼	Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	81½	81½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	105	Rome (City) 6½s '52	90	89⅞
Ohio Pwr 7½s A '46	112	111½	Royal Dutch 4s ww	89	88⅞
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	64¾	64¾	Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	100⅝	100⅝
Ore Srore Line gtd 5s '46	105½	105½	Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	99	99
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	91¼	91	Seine (Dep) 7s '42	107⅝	107⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102⅝	102⅝	Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	82¾	82¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103	Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	94½	93¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¼	100⅞	Siemens 6½s ct '51	103⅝	103½
Pathe Exc Inc 7s '37	67	66	Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	87½	87
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82½	82½	Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	78¼	78¼
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100⅜	100⅜	Soissons (City) 6s '36	104	104
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100½	100½	Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105	104½
Penn RR 5s '64	104	104	Swiss Confed 8s '40	107½	107½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109½	109½	Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104½	104½
Pere Marq 4½s '56	91	91	Tokio (City) 5s '52	99⅞	99⅞
Pere Marq 5s '56	104½	103⅝	Tokyo (City) 5s '52	75½	75½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	94½	94½	Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90¼	90¼
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	86⅜	86
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	98½	97½	Tyrol 7½s '55	99	99
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104	Uligawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100¼	100¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s '74	100⅛	-09⅛	U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	97½	97½	U S S Copenhag 6s '37	100¼	100¼
Port Ry Ls — P 5s '42	100⅝	100⅛	Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90⅛	90⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	92⅞	91¾	Unterelbe 6s '53	84½	84
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	104⅜	104⅜	Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96	96
Pub Svc E & G 1970	98⅝	98⅝	Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	105⅛	105⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99¾	Uruguay (Rep) 6s rct	94½	94½
Pure Oil '52 1940	98	97⅝	Vienna 6s '52	86¾	86¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96	Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	96⅜	96¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97½	96¾	Westphalia El 6s '53	81½	81½
Richfield Oil 6s	88	88	Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96⅛	96⅛
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	92¼	92¼			
Reevre Copper 6s	103½	103½			
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99	99			
St L & S F 4½s '78	92¾	92¼			
St L & S F 5s B '50	102¼	102¼			
St L S W con 4s '32	99¼	99¼			
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100⅛	100⅛			
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	59¼	59¼			
Seabd A L con 6s '45	53	51½			
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	41	40			
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¼	96			
Shell Union 5s '37	95¼	95			
Shell Un Oil 5s ww	97⅞	97½			
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101⅜	101⅜			
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	87	87			
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101½	101¼			
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103½	103½			
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101	100¾			
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98¼	98¼			
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¼	96			
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	103	103			
Solway 5s	97½	97½			
S Pacific rfg 4s '55	93¾	93¾			
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98½	97⅝			
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	97½	97⅝			
So Ry gen 4s '56	90	89⅞			
So Ry con 5s '94	109¼	109⅛			
Stand Milling 5½s '45	102¾	102⅝			
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅛	103			
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¼	98⅛			
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	79¾	79¾			
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	40	40			
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101	101			
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106			
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105	105			
Tex Corp 5s '44	103½	103			
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	109¾	109¾			
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102	102			
Tex & Pac Ga La '31	100½	100½			
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45⅜	45¼			
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	106¾	106⅜			
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¾	102¾			
Union Oil Cal 5s cr '35	99⅜	99⅜			
Union Pacific 4s '68	90⅜	90⅜			
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	92½	92			
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	68	68			
US Rubber 5s '47	81¾	81¾			
US Rubber 7½s '30	100¼	100¼			
US Rubber 1st & Col 5s '46	103½	102¾			
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅝	100⅝			
Util Pow Lt 5s ww	82	82			
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	43	43			
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101⅜	101½			
Wabash 5s B '76	99¾	99½			
Walworth 6s '45	99½	99½			
Warner Bros Pict 6s	103⅜	100¾			
West Shore 4s 2361	90	90			
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104½			
Western Maryland 4s '52	82½	82½			
Western Un 5s '51	102½	102¼			
Western Un 5s '38	103⅛	102¾			
Western Un 6½s '36	109	109			
Western Un 5s 1960	103¼	103¼			
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102½	102½			
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99⅞	99⅞			
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102⅜	102			
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100			
Wis Cen gen 4s	86¼	86¼			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jun 24	Jun 23
3½s reg	100.31	100.31	100.27	100.27	100.26
1st 4¼s '47-'52	102.4	102.6	102.4	102.4	102.1
4th 4¼s '38-'52	102.24	102.25	102.23	102.25	102.23
US 3¾s '47-'51	101.24	101.24	101.24	101.24	101.24
US 3¾s '56-'59	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.
US 4s '54-'60	108.21	108.21	108.21	108.21	108.20
US 4¼s '52-'62	112.28	112.28	112.28	112.28	112.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	84¼	84
Adriatic El 7s '52	99¾	99
Akershus 5s '63	92⅞	92⅞
Alpine Mon 8¼ 7s '55	96¾	96¾
Antioquia 7s D '45	76	76
Antwerp 5s '58	96¾	96¾
Argentin Gov 6s June '59	98½	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98½	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98½	98½

MARKETS FOR LEATHER HAVE QUIET TONE

Prices Continue Low but Trend Is Fairly Steady

A quiet tone pervades the leather markets.

Oak sole leather is having a demand proportionate with that for footwear. Leather commitments are limited. Last week's quotations on a tannery run of oak backs were 45 to 43c. Finder's heavy oak bends, scoured selections, were 68 to 63c at Philadelphia.

Texas oak bends, which feature principally in the finder's market, hold steadily at previous quotations, on a basis of 73c for the X bloom selections. Oak offal quotations are somewhat mixed.

Rough double shoulders struck a dull spell the first of the current month, and have not recovered from it yet. Prime selections, midde and light, are quoted at 38 to 37c for No. 1's, with the No. 2's selling at 34c for carlots. Belting butt bellies, standard tannages, are quoted at 26 to 24c, though carlots were obtainable at 24c. Heads continue slow of sale at 14 to 13c.

Union Sole Steadier

Union sole leather displayed somewhat more steadiness last week, though volume buyers regard prices as easy. Packer steer, tannery run of backs were held firmly at 45 to 42c. Prime tannages of backs, for turned footwear, sold at 45 to 44c. No. 2 steer bends moved at 53c. Country hide bends, No. 3 selection, were 45c. New York dealers report small lot buying prevalent, both steed and cow backs selling at 45 to 43c.

Union offal has been slow of sale during the current month. Shoulders are listed at 32 to 30c, standard bellies at 24 to 23c, and heads at 13c.

The immediate demand for side upper leather, kip and calfskins, is confined to weekly requirements. Large consumers of stocks are displaying some interest concerning fall supplies, but thus far there are no confirmations of rumors regarding the booking of big deals. Interviews with large producers brought out the fact that the call for domestic tannages was considerably hampered by a surplus of foreign tannages which has been freely imported during the last 12 months.

Calfskins Moving

Calfskins tanners report frequent small-lot buying. Prices are somewhat mixed, but average as follows: Chrome tanned, full-grain, plump-weight top selections, 48 to 46c; B's, 44 to 40c; C's, 40 to 36c.

Black skins of good tannage, in plump weights, are active at 27 to 36c. There is a light though steady call for aniline-finished skins.

The movement of side upper leather is negligible, with quotations low and likely to be shaded were quantity involved in the bidding. Domestic chrome-tanned extreme, spread colored sides in the B grade are listed at 24c, with C's at 23 to 21c and the D grade at 20 to 18c. Kips of average spread for the B grade are 28c, with C's at 26 to 24c and D's at 24 to 22c. Extreme-spread sport elk sides of the B grade are quoted at 28c, the C selections at 26 to 25c and D's at 24 to 22c. Full-grain kip elk tannage is obtainable at 34c for B's, 32 to 30c for C's and 28c for D's.

Split and Shiny Leathers

Split leather prices continue low. The popular shoe-lining splits are selections procurable at 10 to 8c. Choice, smooth-printed stock is quoted at 14 to 13c.

Patent leather in the upper and medium grades is selling in a routine way, but the cheaper selections move in sizable lots.

Glazed kid is being delivered weekly on back orders, but new business has been falling off since the opening of this month. Prices show no material changes.

BRITISH CHAIN STORES MERGER

LONDON—Negotiations for a merger of five multiple shop and provision companies, operating about 6000 stores, are understood to be almost completed. The companies concerned are: International Tea Company's Stores, Ltd., Home & Colonial Stores, Ltd., Liptons, Ltd., Dairy Company, Ltd., and Meadow Dairy Company, Ltd., with total issued capital of £11,502,253.

The companies already have interlocking share interests and are understood to be linked with Unilever, Ltd., through its shareholders in Home & Colonial Stores, which has large interest in turn in Maypole Dairy Company and controls Meadow Dairy Company.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	99	102	Lefcourt	92	105
Am Union	92	102	Liberty	85	100
Bk of U S	42	43½	Manhattan	103	106
Bk Yorktown		200	Melrose	140	200
Bryant Pk	39	46	Merchants	90	100
Chase	126	129	Midtown	24	29
Chat Phnx	101	105	Peoples	450	550
City	138	141	Penn Ex	88	98
Columbus	195	220	Port Morris		42
Commercial	410	425	Prisco State	300	475
Fifth Av	2800	3100	Public	98	101
First, N

EDUCATIONAL

The Child's Opportunity at Camp and the Part Parents Can Play

By DOROTHEA JOY GRIESBACH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Madison, Wis.

THOUSANDS of our children will be flocking to summer camps throughout the United States during June and July. The summer camp is one of the best institutions we have in the United States for giving a child opportunities to leave the family supervision and become an independent person. This emancipation from parents may be accomplished in camp quite simply and thoroughly. Sending the child away for a summer in the north woods, the mountains, or at the seacoast, where he is free to make his own decisions, and yet is guided and instructed by competent men and women whose greatest interest is in planning for the welfare of children, is likely to give him a fine chance to develop stability.

From the moment the boy or girl leaves his parents to join the camp party on the train bound for camp he is with a similar group of children, each of whom may be making the same adjustment. Together they find much to discuss, much to look forward to, and constantly, from then on they are, to a greater extent, making their own decisions, thinking their thoughts. At the camp itself they are largely on their own initiative. In a cabin with six or eight other children, on a hike through the woods, planning handcraft work, studying nature, learning to swim and paddle a canoe, a child has little time to think of being homesick or to want to rely unduly upon his parents.

Adequate staffs of counselors and directors are always at hand when needed, but keep themselves in the background, allowing the child opportunity for individual work, and only suggesting and directing when necessary.

Parental Letters

Besides sending one's child to camp for the summer, the parent has another duty to perform, that of letting the child care for himself and not attempting, by letters or frequent visits to the camp, to disrupt the program and make the child homesick. Some parents feel that their children no longer love them if they write enthusiastic letters home, mentioning nothing about being homesick or missing the parents, except occasionally. They write letters in return, filled with details of home life, how they miss the child, how anxiously they await the end of the camping season. Their influence in such cases is likely to do more harm than the camp does good, and it is extremely difficult for the child to make himself an independent individual under the circumstances, much as other influences may help him to obtain this result.

The possessive mother, even more than the father, often exerts this influence, particularly when she has an only child. She does not seem to feel that he is anything but a baby, and it hurts her to let him do anything for himself. One mother insisted that a maid accompany her daughter to camp to make her bed, to roll her poncho, and to give her a daily bath. Needless to say, the child was not happy, and did not remain at camp a week.

"Not only is the child taught emotional and intellectual independence at camp, but moral and physical responsibility as well," is the belief of Robert Snaddon, associate ditor of Camping Magazine, himself the director of a well-known middle western camp for girls. "If his neck is not clean or his bed not properly made, his whole cabin may be given a lower grade in inspection. The pressure brought to bear by others will soon make even an untidy child neat."

He Will Be So Busy

Homesickness during the first day or two at camp will cause a timid or much coddled child a little discomfort, since his mother is not present to give him his toothbrush, to tuck him in and kiss him good night, to cut his food at the table, to find his lost cap. But soon he will be so busy and engrossed in the varied and attractive camp activities that he will find little time to be homesick during the day, and at night will be ready to fall asleep the moment he goes to bed, and not awaken until the bugle calls him for morning dip and exercises.

That the independent child is one who is coldly indifferent or even hostile to his home, is not to be deduced from this analysis, but rather that he is one who can be happy both at home and abroad, coöperating with his parents rather than being petted by them, and standing on his own feet when they are not around.

The greatest value obtained by accomplishing this result in camp is that it is not a sudden thrusting of the child into the world, but it gives him an opportunity to assert himself while still under the supervision of others, not his parents, who are responsible and capable guardians.

To the child who has gained in expressing his individuality through a summer or two at camp, there will be less difficulty in the adjustments that come later in his experience: the problems of going away to school or college, of securing a position, of finding a place in the community and in the world. These will find him the better prepared to react sensibly on his own initiative and not seek shelter in his mother's arms from any hardships and vicissitudes he may encounter.

The Parent

Melbourne, Victoria

Dear Editors:

I have always been interested in the articles and letters in the Parent Column of the Monitor and although I cannot qualify as a parent, have always received ideas from it that have been helpful in lots of ways.

The Monitor has been coming to our home for several years, and I have often felt I should like to write and tell you just how helpful it is to us all.

Each member of the family finds news helpful in the day's work, then we are able to pass the Monitor on to others.

If there is anyone in any part of the world who would care to hear about Australia I should so enjoy receiving and answering their letters.

Our family unites in sending gratitude to everyone who contributes to the good things in the Monitor.

(Miss) E. Y.

Pretoria, Transvaal, S. Af.

Dear Editors:

Although I am not a parent, I would like to express my gratitude for the "Parent Column." I teach in the Sunday School and have gained help several times as to the management of children, from letters in this column. I would especially like to mention a letter from a mother who said that she never used the word "don't," but put things in a different way, and I would like to give an instance of how making use of this suggestion, the desired result was gained. I have a mixed class of boys and girls from 6 to 8 years old. One Sunday two boys, who the previous Sunday had had to be called to order several times, were intertwining their feet and swinging them to and fro, so instead of checking them, I said simply "Oh, little feet, do be still." They instantly untwined their feet, and neither that Sunday nor the next was it done again. I did not keep the letter, but should this meet the writer's eye, will "Mother" please accept my grateful thanks for the help gained.

(Miss) A. C. W.

St. Anne's, Lancs., Eng.

Dear Editors:

Last year we were inspired by the Children's Mail Bag to try a new scheme for introducing geography and it proved a great success.

I chose three or four letters written by children in other countries and replied to them, asking the children to tell us about their schools, homes, pets and games and to send us pictures of their country. Then I told them about our school and the children.

Very soon we were receiving pictures, photographs and very interesting letters from our little friends. During geography lesson we read the letters and examined the pictures. Often very interesting questions were asked and discussions of climate and products arose and led us to discover quite a good deal of valuable information, not as dry facts, but as information made real to us through their connection with our friends. We had letters and pictures from Africa, India, China, Switzerland, Holland and Labrador.

The children were particularly interested in some photographs of Eskimos sent from Labrador. I think it was because they looked like the pictures we treasured of Commander Byrd on his polar expedition.

(Miss) A. L.

[Mrs. L. L. of Cortland, N. Y., may we have your full name and address, please? Your letter was published June 10 and we are holding mail for you.—The Editors.]

A grant of $10,000 a year, for two years, from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund of the Rockefeller Foundation has been made to the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. This grant will be used for the extension of parent education work.

The president of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, Mrs. H. R. Butler, reports a remarkable growth in the few years that the Colored Congress has been organized. This congress was organized in Atlanta, Ga., in 1926, by Mrs. A. H. Reeve, then president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and Mrs. Butler, president of the Georgia Colored Parent-Teacher Association. There were delegates from Alabama, Delaware, Florida and Georgia in attendance at the organization meeting. Now 15 states have organized state branches with a total of 1000 local associations and 18,000 members. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers acts in an advisory capacity to the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

Opening of the American House in Paris

By LEWIS REX MILLER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

WITH the opening of the American House in the University City of Paris, the United States takes its place among the nations which have provided residential centers for their students in the colony which has grown up on the site of the old fortifications near the Porte d'Orleans. The building which has just been dedicated is a model of convenience and comfort and compares favorably with the newest dormitories of American universities. Its corner stone was laid two years ago by Ambassador Herrick.

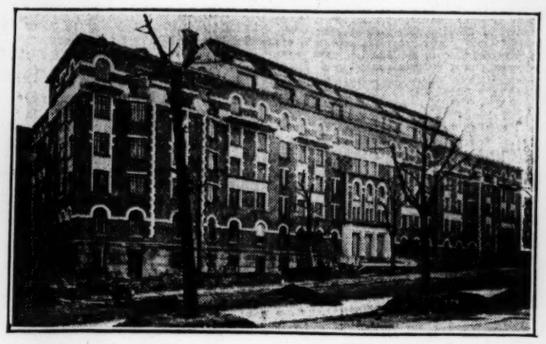
Accommodation for 270 American students, both men and women, is provided in this attractive structure. There are spacious reception rooms and libraries, and special studios for music and art students are a feature of the building. Its impressive façade rises in the Boulevard Jourdan, just opposite the pretty Parc de Montsouris, and its south windows will soon overlook the 700 acres of private park and sports grounds which the City of Paris has given for the exclusive benefit of the students living on the international campus of the University City. On this large area almost every sport will have its place, including football, tennis, hockey, basketball and swimming. A restaurant accommodating 3000, several assembly halls, libraries and recreation rooms will be erected for the benefit of the hundreds of students of all nations who will become the inhabitants of this League of Nations in miniature.

To Be Eligible

To be eligible for residence in the American House, a student must be an undergraduate or graduate taking courses at the Sorbonne or in one of the schools for higher education in Paris, or doing research work. Students are accepted as resident guests from October to July at a slightly lower rate than the transient summer or holiday guests. Prices for rooms and studios range from $2 to $5 a week.

The building is the gift of a group of Americans, all friends of France, who have contributed the $400,000 required for its construction. The list of donors includes about 100 American citizens and 20 universities, besides such organizations as the Carnegie Foundation, J. P. Morgan & Co., the French Institute, the Rice Institute, The American Society of the Legion of Honor, and the Comité France-Amérique. Among those who, in addition to the Paris committee, have done much to make the unit possible are Albert Blum of New York, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, and Dr. Thayer of Baltimore, Md.

At the inauguration ceremony, which President Doumergue attended as guest of honor and over which the American Ambassador, Walter E. Edge, presided, some exceptionally significant addresses were delivered by distinguished guests. Prominent among the speakers was Dr. Homer Gage, who has been president of the American committee of the Paris University Student City since its inception in 1927 and who, along with Mrs. Gage, has been largely responsible for the construction of the American House. Dr. Gage, who is president of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works of Worcester, Mass., holds several degrees from Harvard University, of which he has served as an overseer. He has also been trustee and treasurer of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and was formerly well known as a surgeon. Mrs. Gage has been a leader both in America and in France in numerous philanthropic and humanitarian enterprises. Both Dr. and Mrs. Gage have been made officers of the Legion of Honor. Other speakers were Senator André Honnorat, president of the French national foundation of the Paris University City, M. Charléty, rector of the University of Paris, and Pierre Marraud, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.



Photograph by Henri Manuel

New American House in the University City, Paris, Where American Students in France May Reside.

As for Bricks and Mortar

Speaking of the building of the American House, Dr. Gage described the work as "a real labor of love, relieved of all the difficulties, disappointments and worries, that often attend an undertaking like this, by the wonderful coöperation that has been afforded by everyone who has been in any way connected with it." After paying tributes to the assistance given by numerous collaborators, notably Leprince Ringuet, the architect, and Mr. and Mrs. La Montagne Saint-Hubert and their American pupils of the Fontainebleau School, who undertook the decoration of the building, Dr. Gage concluded with a word of warning.

"Let us never forget," he urged, "that it is not bricks and mortar, not its material resources that make a great educational center. It is its soul, the spirit that governs it, that makes for its real success. We shall fail utterly to realize the ideal that we all have in our hearts if we simply provide buildings in which our students may be segregated and so create separate little national centers. There is a heavy responsibility resting upon all who have to do with the administration of these foundations. They must not only seize every opportunity that presents itself, but they must also create opportunities to promote and to maintain the finest possible contacts between all the groups. This is absolutely essential if they are to make the ideal of having the students of all nations living together, working together, and playing together, a reality. It is only by such close contacts that they can be made acquainted with each other's habits and customs, each other's social, political and economic problems, which is after all the main object of our effort, because it is by these means and these only that we can secure that mutual understanding and respect which is the most effective force for the maintenance of international peace. It is our earnest hope that the successive generations who come here to study may carry back with them to the United States a genuine love of French culture and a keen and sympathetic appreciation of the French people."

Ambassador Edge contributed some interesting remarks concerning "American materialism." "To us," he said, "it seems peculiarly fitting that our democracy, which bases its force on education, should have an intellectual embassy at the very crest of Mount Saint Genevieve which for more than six centuries has been one of the highest peaks of world culture. We are proud that in this symbol we can regard ourselves as permanently associated with the great French democracy in the cause of higher education, which we both recognize as the fundamental requirement of advanced and useful citizenship.

"I have very recently returned from a tour of the industrial centers of France, and I wish to assure you that one of the manifestations which impressed me most and inspired me with the highest admiration was that greatest of all modern industries—higher education. Everywhere I went I was struck with the rôle your universities play in the life of the community, the recognition and reward which accrues to their leaders, and, I am happy to record, the important part and interest my fellow countrymen are taking in this side of your life."

The American House has been built on a site located between the existing Belgian and Argentinian Houses. There are now eight completed units in the University City—the five others being the French, Canadian, Japanese, Indo-Chinese and the agricultural institute.

When the houses now under construction, that is, the Swedish (40 rooms), Dutch (100), Spanish (150), Armenian (58 rooms given by Marie Nubar), British (300), Cuban (75), Danish (40), French provinces (320), Monaco (55), and Greece (60) are ready, there will be rooms for 2500 students, of whom more than half will be foreign. Nine new foundations will soon be under construction, comprising those of Norway, Poland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela and Peru.

Professor John R. Bacher, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Bacher, who has taught at Swarthmore College, will be in charge of the American House and act as hosts to the young men and women who come to live there.

Scandinavian Trips Across Near-by Borders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

The latest means to promote international intercourse and coöperation in Scandinavia takes the form of tours and sports visits for schoolgirls and boys. Denmark initiated the scheme this year and it will be further developed as the year advances. A happy party of 14 Danish school girls and 10 boys, under the supervision of one woman and three men teachers recently visited Storlien for winter sports, in which Swedish teachers have initiated them, skiing being little practiced in Denmark, owing to the lack of snow compared with northern Sweden. This is the first time Danish schoolgirls have visited Sweden in this fashion.

During the summer Danish school children will for the first time join in the Swedish "train-home" journeys. During these trips the train becomes a regular home to the happy young people who live and have their meals in the train. According to the present arrangements this summer five parties of Danish schoolgirls and boys will tour in Sweden, visiting some of the country's most picturesque and interesting parts.

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The Christian Science Monitor

LIBRARIAN LINKS SCHOLARSHIP AND BUSINESS ABILITY

Dr. Keogh Tells Library Association Meeting Both Are Needed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—It will soon be necessary to combine scholarship with executive ability in the library profession, it was declared by Dr. Andrew Keogh, librarian at Yale University Library and president of the American Library Association, in his keynote address at the association's fifty-second annual meeting here.

The convention opened June 23 with an address of welcome by Orra E. Monnette, president of the board of library commissioners of the Los Angeles Public Library.

"It is my belief that the scholarly attitude is becoming active and more and more influential in the life of the country," Dr. Keogh stated, "and not less in library work than in other fields of activity."

Evidences pointing in this direction were quoted by Dr. Keogh as follows:

A paper written by the late John Cotton Dana of Newark, N. J., to be read at one of the section meetings of the conference, advocating the restriction of fiction in public libraries and the turning into more scholarly channels the money and effort spent on it; an increasing call for librarians on advisory boards of all kinds; greater number of honorary degrees conferred each decade upon librarians; the tendency toward a college degree as a normal entrance requirement by library schools, and toward higher degrees for advanced work; the building up of library school faculties by adding teachers with greater academic background; the establishment of a journal of discussion comparable to those in other professions; the scholarships and fellowships now available for higher study in bibliography and library sciences; the generous grants recently made by the Carnegie Corporation to college libraries; the appointment of readers' advisers, not only in public libraries but in the National Library.

The noted librarian deplored the fact that the great scholar in this country has little time for continued study like the European. He commended to any individual or foundation willing to raise the standard of librarianship a quotation from a letter of August Heckscher giving $500,000 to Cornell University which told his desire that professors possessing the talent and training necessary for research should be liberated partially or wholly from teaching and other duties so they might "devote themselves in all the freshness and fullness of their energies to productive investigation and scholarship."

More than 2000 from all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico are attending the convention, which comprises four general sessions and 40 group meetings. The final meeting will be held Saturday, when the elections committee will report and new officers will be introduced. As is customary, there is but one name for president. This time it is Adam Strohm of the Detroit Public Library.

Among features arranged for the delegates are inspection tours of local libraries, including the Huntington Art Gallery and Library.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Vivian Cheadle Vesey, West Lafayette, Ind.
William A. Dowd, Montreal, Canada.
Vernon O. Vesey, West Lafayette, Ind.
E. S. Dibblee, Montreal, Canada.
Mrs. Viola Stanton, Lewiston, Me.
Helen G. Merry, Lancaster, Mass.
Mrs. Anna A. Laverty, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Dora D. Coate, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Ethel J. Strong, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Martha E. Davison, Detroit, Mich.
Charles G. McAron, Richmond, Va.
Eleanor McAron, Richmond, Va.
Miss Ida E. Hathaway, Detroit, Mich.
Harry Booker, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Lulu Booker, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. H. A. Davis, Belwood, Ontario, Canada.
H. A. Davis, Belwood, Ontario, Canada.
Mrs. A. S. Whiteman, St. Joseph, Mich.
Kenneth S. Boss, Vancouver, B. C.
Sidney R. Adamson, Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. R. F. Uneack, Ottawa, Canada.
Mrs. Clara M. Orr, Milan, Mich.
Rose S. Adamson, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Mabel M. Adamson, Detroit, Mich.
Harry F. Adamson, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Alice R. Bolvier, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Mary A. Manning, East Cleveland, O.
R. A. Manning, East Cleveland, O.
Mrs. A. Troy, London, Eng.
Earl G. Sedan, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Harry E. Esalhorst, Benton Harbor, Mich.
Edward Ellwood, Westfield, N. J.
Betty Grace Ellwood, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. Dora Ellwood, Westfield, N. J.
G. Fred Gibb, Montreal, Can.
Arnold Gibb, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Octavia Lauderdale Slatter, Selma, Ala.
Caroline J. Hamilton, Columbus, O.
Zada Sayre Norris, Columbus, O.
Mrs. A. D. Miller, Washington, D. C.
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Florence B. Parsell, Flint, Mich.
Miss Lila M. Burdick, Flint, Mich.
Miss Martha Ann Colgren, Chicago, Ill.
Barton Hills, Mill Hall, Pa.
Engel Sumner, New York City.
Frank H. Dame, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Blanche R. Dame, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Nellie D. Spangler, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Agnes S. McMillan, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Nellie Brunton, New York City.
Jane T. Roderick, Detroit, Mich.
Edith Streeter, Scotia, N. Y.
Alice A. Stoddard, Flint, Mich.
Mrs. Pearl A. Gose, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Jessie D. Murden, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Fannie MacCollier, New York City
Mrs. E. L. Leigh, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. George B. Palmer, Grosse Ile, Mich.
Mrs. Clifford Myers, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Lucille W. Bonds, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Cora Coughenour, Cumberland, Md.
Clara T. Watson, Glencoe, Ill.
Henry G. Watson, Glencoe, Ill.
Mrs. Gladys L. Perkins, Detroit, Mich.
H. E. Baker, Plymouth, Mich.
Miss Almira F. Lovell, New London, Conn.
Mrs. S. W. Kramer, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Clara C. Magruder, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Elizabeth Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Mrs. E. D Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Miss Emmy Limmer, Ossining, N. Y.
Lois P. Hines, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Sara N. Ewald, Brantford, Ontario, Can.
Mrs. Nina M. Watson, Toronto, Can.
James M. Warin, Springfield, Mass.
Raymond E. Smith, Rahway, N. J.
Mrs. R. E. Smith, Rahway, N. J.
Mrs. Emma B. Noe, Minneapolis, Minn.
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Miss Addie E. Garvin, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie Reller Barlow, Detroit, Mich.
Baldwin Herman, New York City.
Josephine Knust, New York City.
Miss Ethel Ferguson, River Edge, N. J.
George Herm. Douglas, Chemnitz, Ger.
Mary L. Whedbee, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Eva M. Loveland, Brawley, Calif.
R. Clinton Loveland, Brawley, Calif.
Mrs. Sallie F. Kimbrough, Hartselle, Ala.
P. F. Kimbrough Jr., Hartselle, Ala.
Mrs. Evelyn B. Behr, Grosse Pte., Mich.
E. E. Minard, Detroit, Mich.
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Mrs. Agnes M. U'Ren, Detroit, Mich.
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Mrs. Lorena Bell Barham, Oklahoma City, Okla.
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Mrs. Sara H. Woodman, Hudson, Mass.
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Miss Georgia M. Jones, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Suzanne B. Kreager, Dayton, O.
Mrs. I. E. Martin, Casper, Wyo.
I. E. Martin, Casper, Wyo.

Providence Is Host to Rabbis' Meeting

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—David Lefkowitz, of Dallas, Texas, president, presided over the preliminary meeting here June 24 of the executive board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, which opens its forty-first annual convention June 25.

Members included Rabbis Leo M. Franklin, Detroit; Samuel M. Gup, Providence; Benjamin Friedman, Denver; Eugene Mannheimer, Des Moines, Ia.; Edward N. Calish, Richmond, Va.; James G. Heller, Cincinnati; Solomon Landman, Madison, Wis.; Isaac E. Marcuson, Macon, Ga.; and Felix A. Levy, Chicago.

The sessions will mark the first time the central conference has ever met in New England, and everything has been done to make the event a memorable one.

Social affairs at Newport and Narragansett Pier and numerous historical and sightseeing trips have been arranged, including a visit to Roger Williams Spring, which is located on land recently deeded to this city by Judge J. Jerome Hahn, a prominent Jewish layman, and a pilgrimage to Tuoro Synagog, Newport, said to be the oldest Hebrew house of worship in the United States.

Towns to Present Light Rate Protest

Representatives of communities which protested against the Boston Edison Electric Illuminating Company's rates are expected to begin the presentation of their side of the case before the Public Utilities Commission June 25. This was ascertained when F. Manley Ives, counsel for the Edison company, announced that he would probably complete his arguments within two days.

An attempt to show that the allocations of costs submitted by the consumers' counsel were erroneous and could not be used for a basis for establishing rates was made by Mr. Ives at the resumption of hearings June 23. The allocations were made without consideration of the fundamental factors, he said.

L. S. Goodman, statistical expert of the company, was summoned to the stand to describe the method used by the concern in setting aside depreciation, and to outline the so-called interchange agreement between the Edison company and the New England Power & Light Company.

Improved Business Seen for Textiles

SALEM, Mass.—Better business in the textile industry is anticipated beginning next month or in August, Ernest N. Hood, treasurer of Pequot Mills, said June 24 at a meeting of the board of directors. A quarterly dividend of $2 a share was declared, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 24.

"The country has passed through a major panic, but it is now generally recognized that recovery is already under way," he declared in discussing the business situation. "We believe," he continued, "that in our line of textiles much better business is in prospect, and beginning next month or in August the demand will be such as to have a stimulating effect on the industry.

"Indications are that general business will gain and we anticipate prices will improve from the present low levels which give inadequate profits."

Lynn-Nahant Bus Line Permit Argued

Arguments for and against the petition of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company to operate buses between Lynn and Nahant were heard June 23 by the Public Utilities Commission.

Counsel for the Hart Bus Company declared that the Nahant selectmen had recommended giving the contract to the Eastern Railway Company at a 15-cent rate despite the offer of a 10-cent fare tendered by the Hart line. The Hart buses were said to be of the latest type and the company itself was called financially sound.

Representatives of the Lynn and Nahant trolley line saw no need of additional transportation, declaring that the family motorcar had already cut deeply into the profits of the present service.

Hotel Man Finds Way to Light Block Island

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. (AP)—Because this island resort has been without street lights since June 10, due to the inability of the Town Council to agree with the local lighting company upon a price for the service, the proprietor of a prominent summer hotel announced June 22 he would erect four searchlights on his roof as a partial substitute for street lights.

The financial town meeting in May authorized a fixed sum for the lighting of the island streets, but the lighting company refused to accept a contract on the basis voted. As the Town Council has no authority to negotiate on any other terms, a special town meeting may be necessary before summer visitors will be favored with street lights.

NIXON ELECTED SECRETARY

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation June 21, Hugh Nixon, of Malden, was unanimously elected full-time secretary of that organization to begin his duties September 1. He takes the place of Stanley R. Oldham of Arlington who recently resigned to enter business.

PARKING PUZZLE CONSIDERED BY CITY PLANNERS

(Continued from Page 1)

brought into the congested area faster than they can find stopping places.

He recommended that zones be reserved on each block where cars may pull up to the curb merely long enough to discharge or pick up passengers or deliver merchandise. These loading zones would remove the occasion for double parking and so keep the traffic lanes clear for movement. This measure improved traffic movement 50 per cent in some streets of Los Angeles, he said.

Opposes All-Day Parking

He next recommended that all-day parking be eliminated from streets in congested areas. "This class of parking," he said, "is a carry-over from hitching-post days and has no place in the traffic picture in large cities. Streets are for movement, not for storage."

One-hour parking he considers reasonable for most retail streets, but he believes the importance of parking to retail business is overestimated by many merchants.

Chicago loop merchants who supposed they were getting from 25 to 50 per cent on their business from curb parkers found by count they were getting only 1½ per cent, he related. The number of cars that can be accommodated by curb parking also is commonly overestimated, he said, for more cars can park in one garage in Boston than on the streets of the whole downtown retail section.

Integral Garages Urged

Parking lots offer not only a mode of traffic relief, but may also prove to be a means of obtaining open spaces in the central districts of cities where park sites can only be acquired or kept with difficulty, Dr. McClintock ventured. These parking lots need not be ugly, but can be made quite attractive, he added. In many cities they have been found more profitable than antiquated buildings.

A second mode of relief, he believes, may come through inclusion of integral garages in business buildings and through provision of loading courts inside the property.

"Is it not amazing," he said, "that we build huge and elaborate business, hotel or apartment structures with every up-to-the-minute convenience from electric refrigeration to automatic elevators, yet provide no more facilities for the bringing of people and supplies into that building than if it were a two-story structure in a small town back in the 80's?" He declared this to be the case of buildings which fail to provide inside loading facilities.

Robert Kingery, general manager, Chicago Regional Planning Association, indorsed Dr. McClintock's recommendations and added on account of how merchants along a two-mile street in Chicago discovered that the reason customers could not park to trade was because their own cars and employees' cars occupied every foot of curb space. The merchants rented some parking lots and business picked up.

Trend Toward Railway

When Hawley S. Simpson of New York pointed out that it is uneconomical for any large proportion of city office workers to use off-street storage for automobiles as compared with railway or rapid transit commutation fares, Dr. McClintock agreed that the trend of the next few years in the largest cities probably will be toward increased use of mass transportation instead of the automobile.

In discussion of civic centers, Miss Charlotte Rumbold, member of the Cleveland City Plan Commission, said Cleveland has realized even greater benefits than its planners in 1900 could have foreseen, for a cultural center. A transportation center and a lake shore development have been added as outgrowths. Charles W. Eliot 2d, city planner for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, described plans for development in Washington.

Civic center plans also have a prominent place in the Better Cities Exposition in the Denver Municipal Auditorium. One of the most ambitious is that of Dayton, O., which involves use of 128 acres of land on both sides of the great Miami River nearly half of which has been acquired. Others represented in the exhibits or the conference symposium are Rochester, N. Y., and New Orleans, La.

Stoddard Advocates Financial Training

"Less prolonged depressions and more stable prosperity will result from widespread public education in the science of money management," declared William L. Stoddard, executive vice-president of the Council on Economic Education, in an address before the Kiwanis Club of Boston, at the Boston City Club this noon. He said:

"In spite of the fact that we save, that we buy insurance as no other nation does, that we are an unusually intelligent people, careless spending and management of personal money resources is an American habit.

"The public schools are beginning to appreciate that they have a responsibility in the forming sound habits as to the uses of money. Nothing can more surely stabilize business than to stabilize the individual's personal money habits, and no agency except the public schools can do the job as thoroughly."

$100 RIKER PRIZE WON BY HUMPHREY

Homer Humphrey '01, organist of the Second Unitarian Church, Boston, a former resident of Yarmouth, Me., where he has a summer home, was announced winner of the Riker prize of $100 for the best song submitted by an alumnus of the New England Conservatory of Music at the annual reunion of the Conservatory Alumni Association.

COLLEGE IN VERMONT TO OPEN IN 1932

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Robert Devore Leigh, president of the proposed college for women at Old Bennington, announced June 23, after a conference of trustees and educators, that it had been decided not to open the college until September, 1932. A total of $1,116,000 of the required amount of $2,500,000 for the building also was announced.

Proposals to take the plan to some location nearer one of the larger cities and to make the college a co-educational institution were rejected.

Middlebury College Confers 133 Degrees

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. (AP)—Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred upon Judge Charles B. Sears, Buffalo, N. Y., and James Lukens McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., at the 130th commencement of Middlebury College June 23.

The graduation exercises were held in the Congregational Church, in which Middlebury students have received their degrees for more than a century. Professor Kenneth Murdock of Harvard University spoke on "The dilemma of the college graduate."

Two honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity were awarded. The recipients were Dr. George A. Buttrick and the Rev. William R. Jellife, both New York clergymen. Professor Murdock was awarded a degree of Doctor of Letters. Emily Dutton Proctor, of Proctor, received an honorary Master of Arts degree. Twenty Master of Arts degrees in course were conferred, 12 to women and eight to men.

The graduating class numbered 133, 68 being men and 65 women.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

Vocal and Instrumental

"Musical Album" (CBS—T). Hour of ballads and masterworks by Columbia symphony orchestra; Kenyon Congdon, baritone; Lillian Buckman, soprano. 4.

Dorothy Howe, soprano; Lucerne Male Quartet; Quebec Woodwind Ensemble (Canadian Pacific—WOR). "Lucerne-in-Quebec" program. Oddities, "Mr. Oboe Does a Waltz" and "From Mrs. Robot's Diary," by woodwinds. 7:30.

"Manhattan Moods" (CBS—T). Male quartet and orchestra. Light opera of Friml and Herbert, classical oddities of MacDowell and Kohler, popular tunes. 8.

Gladys Rice, soprano; Rettenberg and Shilkret, piano duo; concert orchestra (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). Slavic music opens and closes the period. Arensky "Waltz" and "Canadian Capers" by pianos. Two currently popular production tunes by Miss Rice. "New Moon" medley by entire group. 8:30.

Foresters Quartet; concert orchestra (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). "Plantation Dance," for violin and orchestra; "The Moon Has Raised Her Lamp Above," vocal duet, are features. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male Quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). Verdi aria, "Caro Nome" and "Estrellita" by Miss Palmer; Speaks' "Sylvia" by Mr. Oliver; three Deppen ballads; "Deep Night" by quartet; "Five Years of Gershwin," closing ensemble medley. 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Closing feature, "A Summer Night Suite," in four parts, by Carl Doud. 6.

Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philadelphia—CBS). Hour of standard classics. Features, "Allegro and Tarantella," by Louis De Santis, clarinet soloist, with orchestra; four movements from Saint-Saens' humorous suite, "The Carnival of the Animals." 10.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Return to original form with an orchestral ensemble directed by Ludwig Laurier, Milton J. Cross, announcer and soloist. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Male quartet; orchestra (Northwestern—WJZ Chain). "Yeast Foamers" program. Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois" is heard as xylophone solo. 8.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; "Mickey" Cochran, catcher, Philadelphia Athletics (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Fred Culley's Royal York Orchestra, Toronto (Canadian Pacific—WJZ Chain). Rhythm from the largest hotel in Canada. 12.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy music. 7.

"In a Russian Village" (CBS—T). Balalaika orchestra, male quartet and soloist. 9.

Recitals

Little Church Theatrical Family (CBS). Attendants of the noted "Little Church Around the Corner" in New York City, which is a favorite with the theatrical profession. It has an "Actors' Service" appropriately given before show time. 6:30.

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF Chain). 7.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain) 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"East of Cairo" (WEAF—T) A tiger hunt in the wilds of Burma. 8.

"The Gauntlet" (Bay State—CBS) English running the French blockade is the subject of this "Forty Fathom Trawlers" drama. 8:30.

"Old Masters" (Wadsworth—WJZ Chain) Thumbnail sketches of the great in the arts. 9.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain) Melodrama. 11.

Talks

"Bill Schudt's Going to Press" (CBS) Newspapermen's period. 6.

"Topics in Brief" (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain) Interpretations of the news by Floyd Gibbons. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T) William Hard. 7:30.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS) 7:45.

"Municipal Bonds"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T) "Old Counsellor" talk. Light classics, Sousa march and melodies from "Apple Blossoms" by orchestra. 9.

Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS—T) 11:15.

NEWTON'S EX-MAYOR HEADS COMMITTEE

Edwin O. Childs, former Mayor of Newton, is heading a committee of Middlesex County citizens who are "seeking the election of men of fitness and ability for the various county offices."

On this committee are some 35 or 40 men and women of Middlesex who have held or still hold high place in their various towns and cities. The executive secretary of the committee is Mrs. Esther W. Wheeler. The first candidate to be indorsed by the members of the committee is George S. Harvey of Malden, who is seeking nomination as Republican candidate to the office of District Attorney of Middlesex.

$25,000 GIFT FOR MUSEUM

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Under the terms of a petition granted in Probate Court June 23, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York will receive $25,000 from the estate of Mrs. Emma B. Andrews, formerly of this city. Mrs. Andrews was for many years associated with Theodore F. Davis, famous Egyptologist.

MRS. BATCHELDER WITHDRAWS

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP) — Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder, vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued a statement June 24 in which she announced she would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative from the Fourth Congressional District at the state primaries this fall.

IN THE SHIP LANES

By FRANKLIN SNOW

There is a growing tendency to record the tonnage of vessels in terms of displacement, rather than gross, because of the fact that the former indicates a larger vessel than the latter. Unfortunately this trend is most noticeable in American companies. At least one in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic have employed this terminology without definitely stating that they were referring to displacement tons. The difference is a technical one—displacement referring to the potential amount of water which a ship displaces, and which indicates the weight of the vessel, while gross is based on an arbitrary figure of 100 cubic feet to a gross ton of the interior dimensions of the ship.

Gross tonnage is invariably used in the comparison of transatlantic ships, and, in fact, of most vessels of more than harbor-service size, and therefore the use of the displacement tonnage makes a vessel seem as large as one which actually is a great deal larger, for the reason that gross usually runs only two-thirds to three-quarters of displacement.

The use of the displacement tonnage in advertising, without specifically so stating, creates an erroneous picture of the size of the vessel in question, and observers have expressed regret recently that American lines should be guilty of this practice.

Booklets on Ships

Published by The Christian Science Monitor, a Vest Pocket Travel Guide has recently been issued containing timely information for a European trip. Among the subjects covered are those dealing with passports, wearing apparel, baggage information, steamship advice and tips, coinage and postage, time differences, counting in French, German, Spanish and Italian, children's fares, air routes, customs regulations, United States embassies, legations and consulates in Europe.

While copies of the booklet are available to any person addressing the advertising department of this newspaper at its Boston address, a more general distribution of the pamphlet, which carries the compliments of the paper on its cover, will be effected through placing these in various transatlantic ships. As a result of arrangements made with the Hamburg-American, Holland-America and Norwegian America Lines, copies of this booklet will be carried on the pursers' desks of the respective ships of those lines, the former plying between New York and Channel ports, with terminals at Hamburg and Rotterdam respectively, and the Norwegian America from New York to Bergen and Oslo.

Similar negotiations are being conducted with other transatlantic lines.

West Indies Services

The steamship Morro Castle, the first vessel in a $10,000,000 building program undertaken by the Ward Line, has approached the stage of completion. It has been announced that her first departure from New York will be on Aug. 23 for Havana. The Oriente, sister ship of the Morro Castle, will enter the New York-Havana run in the early fall, the delivery of these two ships enabling the Ward Line to increase its passenger-carrying capacity in the Havana ships by about 1000 persons.

The plan is to have weekly express sailings from New York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, while a third vessel—now employed in the line's Mexican services—will call at Havana north and south bound. Both vessels are turbine-electric, developing a speed of 20 knots. Both are 508 feet in length, and the passenger accommodations are divided 400 first class and 90 tourist class.

European Business

The advance sale of seats indicates that approximately 20,000 Americans will attend the Passion Play at Oberammergau this summer, according to Thomas Cook & Son Company. This is about four times the number which attended the last production, in 1922. The seats are on the basis of the lodgings which one purchases in the village, these being divided into four grades. The total cost, therefore, of an admission ticket for the performance, together with two nights' lodging in the village of Oberammergau, is at the rate of $12, 11, $9.75, or $8.25. The tourist company classifies these rooms in a unique manner, namely: best, good, ordinary, or comfortable.

Provincetown Excursions

Opening another season between Boston and Provincetown—at the tip of Cape Cod—the steamship Dorothy Bradford has reentered service for the 100-mile round trip voyage daily across the placid waters of Massachusetts Bay. The journey consumes four hours in each direction, with two hours at the first landing place of the Pilgrims, now not only a fishing port of importance, but becoming increasingly recognized as the summer art capital of the East.

The Dorothy Bradford—renovated and freshly painted in white—sails from Long Wharf, at the foot of State Street, Boston, at 9:30 a. m., daylight saving time, and at 10 a. m. Sundays and holidays. She carries a four-piece orchestra, and also has 50 staterooms available for day use, together with refreshment counters to supplement the Provincetown hotels and restaurants. A booklet is issued by the Cape Cod Steamship Company, operator of the line, describing the trip and Provincetown.

Steamship Schedules

Looking ahead to another substantial volume of travel to the West Indies, the Holland-America Line has arranged to send two of its ships on such cruises during the winter season of 1930-31. The new flagship Statendam, euphoniously termed "Queen of the Spotless Fleet," has been scheduled to leave New York Dec. 20 and Jan. 8 for 16-day voyages. This ship, being one of the largest new vessels placed in transatlantic service in recent years, is of 30,000 gross tons. The Volendem of the same line will make two longer cruises, one of 18 days and one of 29 days, while the Statendam, later in the winter, will make a subsequent 25-day voyage.

One of the company's ships which formerly was engaged in this cruise business in winter months is now under lease to the Furness-Bermuda Line, this being the steamship Veendam.

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor are carried regularly on the six steamships on the Lake of Geneva, these plying between various points on the lake.

LINER MOVEMENTS

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, June 26

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Teno, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Friday, June 27

Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Helsingfors, Gothenburg; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, June 28

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Mauretania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Plymouth, Southampton; Bremen (12:30 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Rotterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Franconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Caledonia, Cunard, for Belfast, Glasgow; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, for Trondhjem; Oscar II, Scandinavian American, for Christiansfad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.

Monday, June 30

Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Tuesday, July 1

Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

Wednesday, July 2

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; California, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Yorck, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Kungsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, June 29

Caledonia, Cunard, for Belfast, Glasgow.

Wednesday, July 2

Laconia, Cunard for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, June 26

Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Friday, June 27

Duchess of Richmond, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow. Belfast, Liverpool; Athenia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

Saturday, June 28

Laurentic, White Star, for Liverpool.

Sunday, June 29

Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Wednesday, July 2

Melita, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Glasgow.

FROM QUEBEC

Wednesday, July 2

Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Tuesday, July 1

President Monroe, Dollar, for Honolulu, Singapore, Manila.

Wednesday, July 2

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Saturday, July 5

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, June 30

Guatemala, Panama Mail, for New York.

Tuesday, July 1

Calawali, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, July 2

Arabia Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, June 26

Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, June 27

Paris, French, from Havre, Paris; Lancastria, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Santa Barbara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Saturday, June 28

America, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Yorck, North German Lloyd, from Bremen; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, June 29

Kungsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg, Halifax.

Monday, June 30

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast; California, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; Caronia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Rochambeau, French, from Havre; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples; Volendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Ecuador, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, July 1

Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Arabic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Esequibo, Pacific, from west coast South America.

Wednesday, July 2

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; France, French, from Havre, Paris; Santa Rita, Grace, from west coast South America.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, June 29

Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 Announcements; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:20 "Cap'n and the Widder."
7:30 NBC, Sketch, "Joint Heirs."
8:00 NBC, "Troika Bells"; Russian.
8:30 Sketch, "The Night Court."
9:00 NBC, Eveready Orchestra; Frohne Sisters.
9:30 NBC, Happy Wonder Bakers.
10:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird.
10:15 Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
10:30 NBC, Radio Keith Orpheum Hour.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Safety Crusaders.
5:45 Road Man; time; weather; Radiogram.
5:54 Markets; Sport Digest; baseball.
6:15 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Organ recital, Lew White.
8:00 "Dixie Trail"; sketch and music.
8:30 NBC, Eddie Younger's Mountaineers.
8:45 NBC, "Hoppin' Bells"; skit.
9:00 NBC, Tek Orchestra.
9:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse chorus; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Crush Dry Cronies; Old Topper.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Baseball; Sport Digest; Radiogram.
11:09 "Midnight Melodies"; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Menihan's Arch Aiders Orchestra.
6:00 Modernists Orchestra.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:45 New Haven-New York Excursionists.
6:50 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Talk, Dr. Hubert Work.
7:29 Time; Tercentenary talk.
7:35 WNAC Players: "Poor Old Jim."
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson, Frank Crumit, Esnruders Orchestra; vocal.
8:30 Evinruders Orchestra; vocal.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
9:30 CBS, The Columbians Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Graybar sketch, "Forty Quarts."
10:30 CBS, Senator Pat Harrison, Mississippi.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun's Radio Column.
11:30 CBS dance music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Nocturne."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-261m)

5:15 p. m.—Organ Recital.
5:30 Twilight Program: string trio.
6:00 News; Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, Luncheon and presentation of medal to Rear Admiral Byrd.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Evening Stars."
4:25 p. m.—NBC, Sir John Simons, speaking from London.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:25 p. m.—Same as WEEI.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Little Symphony.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Detroit.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

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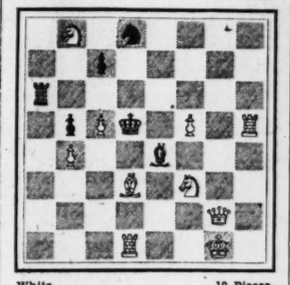
By C. Mansfield

Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

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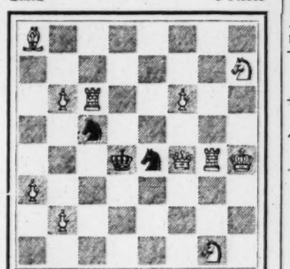
By M. Segers

Black 3 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

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No. 1210. 1. Kt-B3
2. Q-Q5ch
1. ——— KxKt
2. Q-Bch
1. ——— RxKt
2. B-B5ch
1. ——— P-Kt4
2. B-Kt4
Prob.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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"THE COOL METHOD"

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Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

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Homelike, helpful atmosphere, wholesome table; ocean view; open all year. Tel. 162-J

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REASONABLE TERMS
78 MINUTES FROM N. Y.
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SUMMER HOME FOR SALE
ON THE banks of the Merrimack River, in Hooksett, N. H.; beautifully finished inside and out, 3 chambers, sun parlor, dining and living room, kitchen; garage; beautifully furnished. Shown by appointment at Kay's Kitchen or Milford Hotel, Manchester, N. H.

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A Retreat, not a Resort.
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Central Residential District. A Family Hotel. Comfortable and Quiet.
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30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study, beautiful scenery, lovely country home; also permanent guests considered. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

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Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
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Main 5500

ARLINGTON, MASS. — Pleasant furnished room, 12 minutes to Harvard Sq., 66 Amsden St. Call between 10 and 12, mornings or evenings.

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ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

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NEW YORK CITY, 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Delightful single, homelike, sunny, quiet; excellent location. Tel. mornings, Caledonia 0984.

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Pleasant furnished room, 12 minutes to Harvard Square, 66 Amsden Street. Call mornings between 10 and 12, or evenings.

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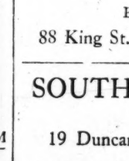

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

FIT and accommodate thyself to that estate and to those occurrences which have been annexed unto thee; and love those men whom thy portion it is to live with; but love them truly.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

In Lighter Vein

The Difficult Part

"What happy people you are to have six nice daughters! What resources for later years!"

"Yes. Resources enough! But the difficulty nowadays consists in husbanding one's resources!" — *Chicago Daily News.*

Wasted Effort

Father: "Did you peel that apple before eating it, as I told you?"

Jimmy: "Yes, Dad."

Father: "What did you do with the peel?"

Jimmy: "I ate it after I had finished the apple."—*Passing Show.*

Passing Show

Cabby (on being told to go to the Courts of Justice): "And where be they?"

Judge: "What! A London cabby, and you don't know where the Law Courts are?"

Cabby: "Oh, the Law Courts. But you said the Courts of Justice!"

The Trials of Sentry Duty

An interesting story is going the rounds just now about the little Princess Elizabeth.

One day recently she was walking all by herself in the grounds at the back of Buckingham Palace, when she passed a sentry, who, as in duty bound, promptly presented arms.

Princess Elizabeth thought this was rather nice of him. Would he do it again, she wondered. Turning around, she walked past him once more.

Another salute followed. The Princess thought this was a fine new game to play. (What the sentry thought is not recorded.)

She retraced her steps and kept on retracing them at shorter and ever shorter intervals for some 20 minutes.

Then a nurse appeared on the scene and whisked the child away from the vicinity of the by this time nearly exhausted sentry.—*Toronto Globe.*

Out of Style

Grocer: "Would you like some nice fresh horse-radish?"

Mrs. New-Wed: "Well, no, I believe not. You see, we have a car."

Clean Record

Mistress: "Do you think you will settle down here? You've left so many situations."

Maid: "Yes, m'm. But remember, I didn't leave any of them voluntarily."—*Perthshire Constitutional.*

Brevities

South Bend Tribune: Two Illinois colleges are preparing to merge. The result may be a bigger and better backfield.

Pathfinder: They've got ocean liners so fast now that you only have to sit through a couple of ship's concerts while crossing.

Arkansas Gazette: How quickly we become blasé. It is not unusual nowadays for an airship to cross the ocean on the inside pages of the paper.

Ohio State Journal: If these vest-pocket-size golf links keep on spreading and taking up corners, this country is going to be confronted one of these days with the serious problem of where to put its filling stations.

Philadelphia Inquirer: What could there be more galling to a golfer playing a lonesome than to make a hole in one and have no way to prove it? There, my countrymen, is tragedy compounded!

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Quotation Puzzle:

Wynken, Blynken and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe—
Sailed on a river of crystal light
Into a sea of dew.

A Word a Day

Tractable

This word was absorbed into English from the Latin *tractabilis*, "manageable, easily wrought," an extension of *tractare*, "to handle, treat" (intensive form of *trahere*, "to draw").

Our word was early applied to the softer and easily drawn metals such as lead and gold, and it is still good usage to refer, for instance, to "tractable gold." But the application has been extended, and the principal use of the word today is in the sense of "capable of being easily led, taught, managed, or controlled; docile; governable; pliant"; an example being, "He was a tractable learner."

Trac'-ta-ble is accented on the first syllable; sound first *a* as in *hat*, *c* as *k*, second *a* as in *sofa*, final syllable as *b'l*.

"Adults are not so tractable as children."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

Jardin des Plantes

The Jardin des Plantes (Botanical Garden) in Paris was established in 1635, during the reign of Louis XIII, the zoo being added about a century later when the famous naturalist, Buffon, became director.

Placement Bureau

Formerly about half of Georgia's college graduates left the State to seek employment, but now 85 per cent locate there, due in part to the activities of the Georgia College Placement Bureau.

Intracoastal Canal

An intracoastal canal 600 miles long, extending from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, Tex., is now under construction, the estimated cost being $16,000,000.

Payable When Due

The familiar period of "three days of grace" formerly allowed to meet a note after its due date, has been abolished in a majority of states by the Negotiable Instruments Law.

Motor Upkeep

Automobile owners of the United States spend an average of $293 annually on the operation and upkeep of their cars.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Courtesy
(Charles M. Schwab in the Christian Index)
New York

I KNOW a young New York fellow who has built for himself a big business. He used to be a poorly paid clerk in a department store. One rainy day, when customers were few, the clerks had gathered in a bunch to discuss baseball. A woman came into the store wet and disheveled.

The baseball fans did not disband; but this young fellow stepped out of the circle and walked over to the woman: "What can I show you, madam?" he asked, courteously. She told him. He got the article promptly, laid it before her, and explained its merits smilingly and intelligently. In short, he treated the woman just as his employer would have treated her under similar circumstances.

When the woman left she asked for his card. Later the firm received a letter from a woman ordering complete furnishings for a great estate in Scotland. "I want one of your men, Mr. ——," she wrote, "to supervise the furnishing personally." The name she mentioned was that of the clerk who had been courteous. "But, madam," said the head of the firm, "this man is one of our youngest and most inexperienced clerks. Now, hadn't we better send Mr. ——?"

"I want this young man and no other," wrote the woman. "Large orders impose their own conditions."

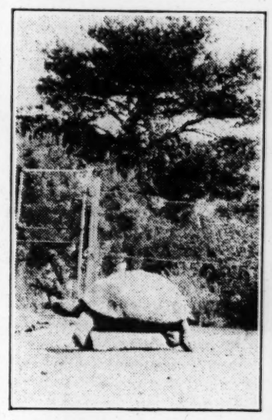
So our courteous young clerk was sent across the Atlantic to direct the furnishing of a great Scotch palace. His customer that rainy day was Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. The estate was Skibo Castle.

The Children's Corner

Tommy the Tortoise

TOMMY is a big tortoise who has just roused up from a nice nap in the sun, and is making his way to the lucerne patch to have a snack and a chat with his friends there. He is a very friendly fellow and likes to come and sit beside you and keep you company. He bobs his head in and out of his shell in a most amusing fashion as if saying how pleased he is to see you.

Tommy lives in a large garden which is divided off into sections by wire netting, and contains birds and



Tommy Tortoise Making His Way to the Lucerne Patch.

animals from many different parts of the world. For this reason we have called it an international garden.

Next to the tortoise section with its 30 inhabitants, big and little, which are all natives of South Africa, there lives a pretty little golden-brown marmoset, called Chippy. Chippy comes from Brazil. He is a very active little fellow and can jump from tree to tree like a squirrel. Chippy takes a keen interest in everything going on around him, and was so inquisitive about the camera and so anxious to see what was inside it, that he would not keep still a moment to have his picture taken. He is very fond of grapes and bananas, so when coaxed with a bunch of grapes to keep still, he squeaked his thanks, popped a grape into his mouth, and then jumped on to my shoulder well out of the range of the camera, and sat there quietly until he had finished his meal.

Chippy finds the blue-tongued lizard who lives over the way a rather dull companion, and he is not much interested in the two big iguanas, even though they come from his own country. He really thinks them very lazy fellows, because they just lie about in the sun and only seem to wake up when George brings them eggs to suck. So Chippy turns his attention to the two tiny black and white apes, with funny, tufted ears, who also come from Brazil.

In the next section lives Bunty, a lively English squirrel who is friendly with all his neighbors. But Bunty loves best of all to pay a visit to the house, where he climbs over all the furniture hunting for nuts in hidden corners, jumps from one friend's shoulder to another, or takes a walk round the garden in Big Friend's pocket. Bunty's home overlooks the runs of the golden and silver bantams, who come from England, too.

Next door is a visitor from faraway Japan; a gorgeous golden pheasant, which wears a harmonious costume of nine different colors, and a lively golden collar round his neck.

A pair of Californian quail with a brood of little chicks live in the doves' apartment house. Here are also lovely bronze-crested doves from Australia; happy laughing doves from Java, pretty white birds with red feet; necklace doves from China; emerald doves from the Cape, together with a red-crested cardinal from South America.

Enjoying the lily pond and the bushes round the inclosure are many ducks and moor hens. The local birds which come from the vlei include the king reed hen, a beautiful bird with green plumage, red feet and shield. Another variety has black and white stripes and green feet. Crakes with red feet, green beaks, red eyes and pitch-black plumage also come from the vlei. The foreigners which share the pond are Caroline ducks from the Caroline Islands, and Mandarin ducks of beautiful colorings from China.

The lower garden with its big, big trees is a bird sanctuary. It is the home of many native birds, which build their nests and rear their young here in perfect safety. One can watch that little jewel, the malachite sunbird, with its brilliant metallic green plumage; the John Green, green all over and about twice the size of the malachite; the mouse bird, with hair instead of feathers; and English and Java sparrows, all enjoying a meal together from the flowering shrubs which provide so liberally for them.

The turtle doves coo their gratitude, and the bokmakeri calls in musical notes to his mate "bok-bok," and she answers "ma'kerl," which is perhaps their way of expressing thanks for this beautiful home so generously provided for them in this colorful private garden in a busy suburb of Cape Town.

The Adventures of Waddles

TO QUENCH MY THIRST I STOPPED A WHILE UPON A LOVELY SOUTH SEA ISLE.
BUT FINDING NEITHER STREAM NOR SPRING, I STARTED TO AGAIN TAKE WING.
WHEN LO! RIGHT AT MY FEET THERE FELL A LARGE BUT NOT AN EMPTY SHELL
AND NOW I KNOW WHY MILK IS PUT INSIDE THE LUSCIOUS COCONUT

How Much Does the Pig Weigh?

By adding the digits, find the weight of the pig.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Administering the Flexible Tariff

IN THE New York Times the recently enacted tariff bill is typified as a gunman, labeled "Excessive Tariff Rates," laughing in scorn at a small puppy, having the engaging physical qualities of "Snubs, Our Dog," labeled "Flexible Clause," which was apparently guarding the property of citizens from extortion. The cartoon effectively presents what is probably the opinion of a large body of citizens as to the efficiency of the flexible clause as a corrective of the notorious inequalities and economic evils of the tariff law.

But it may be asked whether the popular sentiment thus typified is based upon a thorough comprehension of the extent of the power vested in a reorganized Tariff Commission. In a radio talk, delivered last Sunday, and widely published in the American press, Dr. Julius Klein, of the Department of Commerce, than whom no higher authority on subjects dealing with the economics of trade, both domestic and foreign, exists, discussed the possibilities of the new tariff law in a way both instructive and convincing.

To begin with, he asserted that the actual methods of the preparation of a tariff bill make a scientific and accurate measure almost unattainable. He pointed out that "the halls of Washington are filled with lobbyists, fomenting drives and propaganda"; that there exist "excesses of logrolling, lobbying, and rate-swapping," and that the nature of the bill was made incumbent upon "the necessity for each congressman to get recognition for the interests of his section or district by combining with others to promote their needs." But more important than this comment is Dr. Klein's expression of conviction that the Tariff Commission, as strengthened under the new law, will be able to correct these flaws and iron out the economic inequalities.

This was, of course, the opinion of the President, who based upon it his signature of the bill. The high estimate placed upon the powers of the commission by Mr. Hoover justifies Dr. Klein's prophecy that it will be composed of men "of outstanding ability, fair-mindedness, and high repute, imbued with the sincere desire and purpose of the President to revitalize the flexible provision and make it genuinely helpful." He points out that a commission thus constituted, and authorized by the law to substitute, with presidential approval, entirely new rates for those named by Congress, provided that the rate be neither increased nor decreased by more than 50 per cent, is in a position to attain that recognition of the consumers' needs as well as those of the producer which was unattainable by Congress. The commission, Dr. Klein says, will be "capable of substituting reason for rancor, precision for prejudice, and calm, well-planned decision for endless confusing debate."

Emphasis, furthermore, may be laid upon the fact that the President interprets the new bill as enabling foreign governments, who think injustice has been done by the new tariff, to appeal directly to the tariff board without the diplomatic circumlocution which usually attaches to representations of this character. This fact, when made internationally known, may still the complaints of foreign governments against the new law. Never before, either by the United States, or by any other nation, has this access to a rate-fixing commission been granted to foreign states.

It is the purpose of the President to make of this board "a permanent scientific body working continuously and exclusively on this subject, in somewhat the way the Interstate Commerce Commission works at our railway rate structure," said Dr. Klein. Obviously then, the greatest importance attaches to the personnel of the commission. It must not be made up, as too many commissions are, of professional politicians or discredited "lame ducks."

There will be natural inquiry as to why things may be hoped of this new Tariff Commission which have not been attained under the existing one. Dr. Klein bases his optimistic forecast upon the following considerations:

> In the first place, there has been an entire revolution in powers. Instead of a very limited and circumscribed authority for the President, we now have a rate-making commission of large powers. Second, the American people are now for the first time fully ripe for real use of a tariff commission.

It is fair to recall that no tariff law was ever enacted without an outburst of popular condemnation. Perhaps this one is no more unpopular than any of the eight which have been enacted within the last fifty years. In defending it as he does, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce is no doubt influenced to some extent by his position as an active member of the Administration. But it should be kept in mind by those who read his defense—and they should be many—that he has built up a reputation second to that of no man in the world as a student of business economics and international trade, and that this reputation he is not likely to put in jeopardy by offering extravagant prophecies for political purposes only.

Forsaken St. Kilda

FOR its size, perhaps there is no island off the jagged west coast of Scotland which finds its way more into the news than St. Kilda. Whoever hears of Colonsay, of Coll, of Tiree? All three are greater in area, yet St. Kilda looms largest in the public thought. And the reason lies not in its importance, but in the struggle of its sixty-five inhabitants to find sustenance on an island barely seven miles in circumference and almost entirely innocent of the fertility that makes a soil habitable. At last the struggle is to cease, for the Government has decided to remove the inhabitants to the mainland and there afford them an opportunity to find work that will assure them a better and more certain livelihood.

St. Kilda made living a grim job. It gave the islanders but one sheltered bay where boats might enter when seas were calm. It gave them no trees. It gave them the scantiest of food—fish and fowl—and denied them even a semblance of luxuries. Wool plucked from hardy mountain sheep brought the islanders an average of twenty-five dollars a year apiece, and visitors for most of the seasons were birds of the air which, occasionally lighting on the chimneys of rude dwellings, seemed to tilt their heads in wonder as to why people could choose to live so far from contact with their fellow men.

To the birds, then, the island will return. What were once the humblest of human habitations may shelter birds from the storms that drive with relentless force through valleys between mountains and clefts in the sharp rocks. A bird sanctuary St. Kilda may yet become. As a human habitation it has outlived its usefulness, and it may prove the forerunner of changes of a similar character in other sparsely settled islands around the coast.

An Imperial Press Conference

TWENTY-ONE years ago the leading journals of the states of the British Empire sent representatives to the first Imperial Press Conference, which met in London. Since then there have been profound changes in the character and constitution of the Empire, and the fourth press conference has met at a time when still further changes have become the subject of burning interest.

A glance at the map of the world shows the primary difficulty that has to be overcome in making the unity of the British Empire complete. It lies in the vast distances which separate Canada, Britain, South Africa, and Australia. In language, literature, religion, sentiment, law, history and customs the Dominions are strongly united with the home country, but even the airplane has not yet reduced the barrier of distance to a trifle. Thus effective unification of the Empire would be impossible were it not for cables and wireless, and that mechanism which makes use of them all the time—the daily press.

Indeed, without this latter that unity of sentiment which is necessary to a modern nation-state would be virtually impossible of attainment; and it is through its agency, principally, that the British peoples must rely for the building up of a unified imperial sentiment. It played its part during the war when the topic which was of absorbing interest in all parts of the Empire was a common one. It is not so easy in peace time to focus attention on interests common to people who live at opposite ends of the earth.

Today questions of trade are among those which are uppermost in the thoughts of men in Britain and all the Dominions. The tendency of the conference has been to turn this economic problem into a problem of Empire economics—of trade within the Empire—of a further unification of the Empire by tightening the bonds of material interest. The delegates at the conference are unofficial ambassadors who, when they return to their respective countries, will play their part in molding popular opinion, and creating an atmosphere favorable or unfavorable to closer trade coöperation between the parts of the Empire.

O. M.

THE conferment in the recently published birthday honors list of as many as three Orders of Merit is so unusual in the somewhat extensively practiced British tradition of bestowing honors on the deserving that it calls for special comment.

The civil honor of the Order of Merit at present has been presented to but twelve men, of whom only one, David Lloyd George, has won the distinction in the turmoil of politics. The remaining O. M.'s have been remarkable rather for the pertinacity with which they have sought out seclusion. In so great a retirement, indeed, has the most enduring part of their work been done that the names of but two of them have been heard by the larger multitudes outside their studies. These are Sir Edward Elgar and Sir James Barrie.

The nine remaining O. M.'s, it is no secret, are barely known beyond the small circle of erudite opinion that in itself is extremely liable to split into groups of people pursuing a still more specialized line of knowledge. This year's three accessions are Prof. George Trevelyan, honored for his historical treatises; Prof. Samuel Alexander, who has spent most of his time exploring the peaks of human thought, and Dr. Montague James, great scholar of ecclesiastical history.

That to such men, given to the pursuit of truth in her most inaccessible corners, honors mean but little, there can be small doubt. But that their countrymen, conscious of the unfading luster that they have shed on them by the singleness of their devotion to knowledge, should seek to reward them in a way as frugal as their own tastes, is perhaps the most happy solution of an unusual problem.

Preserving Hadrian's Roman Wall

GREAT satisfaction is felt all over Britain at the assurance given by George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, that the Government will allow no harm to be done to the scenic attractions of the ancient Roman wall, that stretches from the Solway to the Tyne, by quarrying operations recently proposed. There is general gratification that, whether or not the quarrying project is completely abandoned, it will not interfere with the amenities of what remains, after 1808 years, the finest memorial that Britain can show of her four centuries of Roman occupation.

But the recent protests against the threatened spoliation of the wall have had wider consequences. They are now practically certain to bring about most necessary alteration in the Ancient Monuments Act of 1913. This excellent act is deficient in one vital respect. It can protect an ancient monument, but it cannot protect that monument's surroundings. Events during the last few months have indicated how important this defect is. The beauties of Glastonbury Abbey have been threatened by the erection of a motor garage in its immediate neighborhood, and, latest of all, Hadrian's Roman wall, which is itself protected under the act, has come near to having its beauties unduly encroached upon by mining enterprises in its vicinity, which the act, as it stands at present, is powerless to prevent.

The Government, however, is now ready to take action in this matter, and in the autumn a bill is to be introduced giving to the Office of Works authority to preserve, not only ancient monuments, but also the area immediately surrounding them.

Amos-'n'-Andyitis

AMOS-'N'-ANDYITIS is giving educators some concern. At least one Massachusetts official has expressed himself as "regusted" over the situation. What is the use of spending millions of dollars annually to educate the youth of the State if boys and girls are to have access to such a fountain of illiteracy as they now rush to an hour or two after they have been well stuffed with their daily portion of "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic?" This appears to be the burden of his complaint.

But, one might ask, is the situation as bad as pictured? There may be nothing particularly cultural in Amos-'n'-Andyitis, but is there not something educational in it after all? The fantastic language so fluently used may be distressing to the English purist, but its very grotesqueness may send many a boy or girl to the dictionary in search of definitions which a more cultural method of direction would fail to do. And there is, too, the homely philosophy which accompanies Amos-'n'-Andyitis. And more often than not there is in it a lesson easily learned by the youngsters.

We do not think that educators need to become very much alarmed over the prevalence of Amos-'n'-Andyitis. It would be somewhat of a difficult "propolition" to "incbrpolate" in one "parigyraffe" the "psyrology" of the "sityation." It is sufficient to say that Amos-'n'-Andyitis needs no sanitary measures to prevent it from leaving any deleterious effects upon the youth of the nation. This cannot be said of everything that is presented for the amusement or entertainment of the public.

Man Without His Machine

WE are told that this is the age of the machine. Aviators span oceans; another flies over two poles; a modern Apollo soars eight miles above the earth: all by the aid of the multitude of devices which men have triumphantly put to their service—elaborate, highly sensitive, costly.

Yet how pleasant it is to record that six men, on their own legs and by their own unassisted effort, have climbed and pulled themselves into the same upper strata of the atmosphere as were reached by the modern Apollo. Six members of the Kanchenjunga expedition have climbed the highest mountain ever ascended by man, Jonsong Peak in the Hamalayas, according to dispatches received from their camp. Men have climbed higher on the slopes of Mount Everest, both by the use of artificial oxygen and by their own efforts, but never before, so far as is known, have men stood on a summit as high as Jonsong.

Defeat is a word forbidden to your genuine mountaineer. To be discouraged by temporary setbacks and to be a mountaineer at the same time is utterly impossible. Climbing mountains is a matter of unflinching purpose and clear, confident intelligence far more than it is a matter of muscles and lungs, So the serious, calculated purpose with which the Dyhrenfurth expedition set out for Kanchenjunga made one believe that, even if they failed this season to conquer Kanchenjunga—acknowledged to be the most difficult mountain in the whole world—they would at least record some notable success.

The expedition has exceeded reasonable expectation. Climbing on two separate days, six of the party of mountaineers, who were appropriately drawn from five different European countries, and two Nepalese porters, reached the summit of Jonsong Peak, which rises to 24,340 feet in the Himalayas between Sikkim and Nepal. Frau Dyhrenfurth, too, distinguished herself in single-handed supervision of the bringing up of supplies.

The mountaineers constantly give inspiration to mere groundlings. They do not climb for sheer glory or the glamour of conquest. They symbolize the eternal spiritual aspiration of men, always lifting their eyes from the ground and seeking to overcome with each successive peak a further barrier of physical limitation. As men lift up their eyes to the hills, so do they set their feet on the paths of the mountains.

Editorial Notes

POETRY

The art
Or work of poets;
The embodiment in
Appropriate language
Of beautiful or high thought,
Imagination or emotion,
The language being rhythmical,
Usually metrical,

And characterized by harmonic
And emotional qualities
Which appeal to and arouse
The feelings and imagination.

Not poetry? Well—just look it up in Webster's.

Although one usually looks for recipes on a household page, the following "Recipe for a Happy Life" recently published in the Baltimore & Ohio Magazine, seems worthy of a place where all who run may read. The ingredients should be measured carefully:

> Take a large quantity of Cheerfulness and let it simmer, without stopping. Put with it a brimming bastnful of Kindness, then add a full measure of Thought for Other People. Mix into these a piling tablespoonful of Sympathy. Flavor with essence of Charity. Stir well together and then carefully strain off any grains of Selfishness. Let the whole be served with Love Sauce and Fruit of the Spirit.

Nearly everyone has some sort of a hobby, but one that might profitably be adopted by many is that exemplified by Miss Lola Williams, secretary to Vice-President Curtis. Asked in a recent interview what was her special hobby, Miss Williams replied: "Working for the Vice-President."

Fortuitous Obadiah

MRS. DIANA MULSIFER and Miss Rachel Prynne sat behind the curtains in the former's living room off Claverly Street and waited for a caller. It was a summer day and the quiet street was deserted save for a couple of pigeons. Mrs. Mulsifer was in a particularly agreeable mood because the expected caller offered an opportunity of furthering those studies of Mulsifer genealogy in which she, and the rest of Our Street, have become so deeply interested.

Mr. Jenks, the visitor momentarily expected, had left Our Street years ago, and after traveling and writing in foreign parts had just returned.

"And you say you are related?" asked Miss Prynne.

* * *

"Miss Prynne," said Mrs. Mulsifer impressively, "I will say merely this: I have traced our ancestry back to colonial days. The Mulsifers settled in Ipswich; the Jenkses in Gloucester. Now, Miss Prynne, you may know, or you may not know, that Ipswich and Gloucester are adjacent towns. They were then, Miss Prynne, and they are now. Need I say more?"

"Dear me!" said Miss Prynne.

Mrs. Mulsifer looked up with satisfaction. Miss Prynne's reservoir of surprise had never yet run dry. She decided to make another revelation.

"Did you realize, Miss Prynne," she said, "that on the 14th day of June, 1762, Old Style, one Sosthenes Mulsifer married one Dutiful Jenks, in the Parish Hall, Ipswich?"

"I had not heard of it," said Miss Prynne.

"I only discovered the fact myself the other day," said Mrs. Mulsifer. "You may easily imagine my surprise!"

"And Mr. Jenks—?"

"He is bringing certain family records with him, Miss Prynne. I am sorry that he does not set the proper value on such matters. To tell the truth, his thoughts are otherwise engaged. He spoke of finding something on Claverly Street which he described as 'local color.' I assured him I didn't know what he meant."

"Isn't that something—novelists use?" hazarded Miss Prynne.

"I am not sure," said Mrs. Mulsifer with veiled hostility, "but in any event it is certain that Claverly Street is free from it."

* * *

Just as she spoke a tall stranger mounted the outside steps, and a second later the two ladies heard a vigorous double rap on the knocker.

It was indeed Mr. Jenks, and there was no mistaking his pleasure in seeing Mrs. Mulsifer again. Indeed, he seemed extraordinarily interested in the whole room, and his eye moved over it with a warm and lingering regard, from the complete works of G, P. R. James, in morocco, on the bookshelf, to the vase of immortelles in the center of the figured doily tastefully spread over Mrs. Mulsifer's walnut whatnot.

Mrs. Mulsifer rocked impatiently during the preliminary remarks required by politeness, and at the first opportunity seized her chance. By a series of extraordinary conversational transitions she brought the subject from the weather outside to the matter of weather in general; from modern climatic conditions to the arduous winter at Valley Forge; from the fortitude of all colonial ancestors to (with a sigh of relief) the desired goal of Mr. Jenks's own great-great-grandfather! Mr. Jenks listened wonderingly at first. Then he gave a comprehending smile and plunged with commendable gusto into the genealogical current with Mrs. Mulsifer.

Miss Prynne looked on with fearful awe as this struggle with the eddies of ancestral names and dates continued. Mrs. Mulsifer developed, by a series of expert questions, that the Jenks family or the Jenkins family (which was practically the same thing) was related to the Frothinghams; that the Frothinghams had certainly married into the Sewalls; that Constant Sewall had espoused Dorcas, second daughter of the Framingham branch of the Jones-Clarkes, and that the Jones-Clarkes—

* * *

But how about the Jones-Clarkes?

"Dear me, dear me!" said Mr. Jenks.

Miss Prynne clasped and unclasped her hands. The crisis had come. Everything now depended on the Jones-Clarkes!

"Ah!" said Mrs. Mulsifer suddenly. Uttering a sort of view-halloo, she pointed with her pencil. "Here is Uncle Obadiah Bowditch! He married my great-aunt Elizabeth. And she—she was a Jones-Clarke!"

"Uncle Obadiah has saved us!" said Mr. Jenks.

"What a coincidence!" said Mrs. Mulsifer. "Mr. Jenks—we are related! We are united by that ancient ceremony in the Parish Hall of Ipswich. An ancestor of yours, Mr. Jenks, there pledged his troth to an ancestor of mine. I congratulate you!"

"I congratulate you," said Mr. Jenks politely.

"Dear me, dear me," sighed Miss Prynne.

"How small the world is, after all!" said Mrs. Mulsifer, uttering her favorite remark.

"And now, er, Cousin Diana," began Mr. Jenks, "I really wonder if you could aid me in a little story I propose to write? You see, it's about Claverly Street, and I was looking for local color—"

"None of it here, not a drop!" said Mrs. Mulsifer brusquely, as though Mr. Jenks were asking for something illicit. Miss Prynne hoped he wouldn't be offended by the tone. Mr. Jenks did not seem to be. He even smiled as his glance once more roamed over the old-fashioned room. . . .

* * *

That was really the end of the visit.

Mr. Jenks's departure left the two ladies with a minute more for conversation.

"How small the world is!" repeated Mrs. Mulsifer with the contentment of a great victory.

"And you don't really think," began Miss Prynne timidly, "that, that there might be a little local color—I mean just a teeny bit—on Our Street, Mrs. Mulsifer?"

"Preposterous!" said Mrs. Mulsifer comfortably. "Claverly Street, my dear, is one of the most respectable streets in the city. What a small world it is, my dear; what a small world!" R. L. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

Anglo-German Football Match

THE Anglo-German football match was a big sport event and attracted thousands of interested spectators. The home players proved their mettle splendidly against their British opponents. All the greater is the disappointment that there seems little chance of a return match coming off in England within measurable time. There appears to be too little interest across the Channel in foreign teams, although a sort of understanding was arrived at to the effect that Germany and Austria were to be represented in a match in England. Apart from sporting reasons and a desire to show German proficiency in the game, the monetary results of the recent match have given those most concerned pause. The gate money amounted to some 76,000 marks, and when the amusement tax—a quarter of the sum—had been paid, half of the remainder, nearly 30,000 marks, went to the British team. After the German Football League had defrayed all the considerable expenses connected with the match and the entertaining of the foreign visitors, a sum of hardly 10 per cent of the whole receipts remained as their share. It is not surprising that the German players are hoping to be able to reimburse their coffers.

* * *

A Village of Chess Players

There is a little village on the borders of the Harz Mountains with a peculiar tradition all unknown to the outside world. For generations the inhabitants, young and old, have been addicted to chess playing; it is even called by its neighbors the chess village. How this strange characteristic originally arose cannot be proved, but the fact remains that for hundreds of years the royal game has been, and still is, the plaything of the children, the chief sport of the youth, and the serious pastime of their elders in the village of Ströbeck. Not only this, but the game is taught in the village school; the children carry their chessboards along with their books; it is, in fact, a part of the curriculum, and several times a year a chess match takes place under the supervision of the teacher. The men, when work is done, play on the village green or in the garden, and the Hausfrau often sits on her doorstep to play a game with her neighbor, while passers-by linger to watch and tender their advice.

Proficiency in chess is the standard of class in Ströbeck, and there are grandfathers and grandmothers who have played for decades with the same partner. The stranger is proudly shown the oldest and most distinguished inn of the village, the Gasthof zum Schachspiel (Chess-game Inn), on one of the walls of which is the framed chessboard presented to the village of Ströbeck by the Great Elector, nearly 300 years ago, and the set of silver chessmen in a glass case which was also the Sovereign's gift. If a schoolboy or schoolgirl is asked why he or she does not play ordinary children's games the answer is always the same: "Wir lieben Schach mehr" (we love chess more).

* * *

City Now Has Motor Pilots

An innovation in Berlin is the installation of "motor pilots" by the National German Automobile Club, of whom there are now twenty-four altogether. Nine of these possess drivers' licenses. The pilots' stations are situated on the outskirts of the city on the main automobile roads leading to Frankfurt, Potsdam, Hamburg, Dresden and Stettin, and others in those cities leading to the capital. The pilots are available day and night to guide strange motorists to their destination for a modest fee. News comes from Frankfurt that the city's last horsecab, decorated with flowers and foliage, has made its final trip. It is now to be placed in the Historical Museum in that city as a memento of bygone times.

* * *

Foreign Animals Kindly Treated

There is constantly a greater tendency to cultivate foreign animals in Germany and to permit greater liberty to those which have already become acclimated. Thus a number of mouflons, the wild sheep of Sardinia, Corsica and some other places, are to be liberated in the protected natural park near Springe, Province of Hanover. Thirty aurochs, the great European bison, were placed in this park last year and have accustomed themselves to their surroundings. During the war, this animal, like its American kin, the buffalo, narrowly escaped extinction. A number of mouflons were released some years ago in the Giant Mountains in Silesia, and have now become thoroughly acclimated. The bears at the Leipzig Zoo have also received kindly attention. There are no bars or fences to hide their view in the new "Bärenburg," and its denizens can wander at will over artificial crags, separated from the spectators by a deep ditch about four meters wide. For the polar bears a toboggan switchback ending in a large pool has been provided, and trees have been specially planted for the Malayan bears.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Small Children at the Movies

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A matter to which I have given considerable thought is that of legislation regarding small children attending motion-picture theaters.

I have been actively interested in obtaining suitable pictures for children—also better ones for adults—for several years. In consequence I am familiar with the situation and the difficulties encountered by those who desire to provide suitable entertainment for children. One of the most difficult is the attitude of many parents, who are indifferent as to what their children see, taking them with them, and, worse still, turning them loose, literally "parking them," allowing them (indeed, instructing them) to sit through perhaps two performances until they are called for! Even at theaters where children's matinées are provided, the experience is that small children will flock to see an entirely unsuitable bill on the following Sunday.

With the advent of talkies, the situation is aggravated, and I have been told that the exhibitors would welcome some scheme whereby small children would be banned; they occupy seats which adults might be using, with greater financial gain.

There are laws regulating this situation in some places, I understand, although they are not generally enforced; in Europe, I believe, there is a more strict enforcement of such laws.

The question being asked apropos the series of articles now appearing in the Monitor, "When does a moral question become a proper subject for legislation?" I believe can well be applied to the theater situation as relating to children—and their parents and guardians.

Los Angeles, Calif. (MRS.) MAE BELLE PARKER.

Matter an "Unsubstantial Dream"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was very interesting to read in a New York paper the other day an announcement of the fact that Professor Einstein has just given an elucidation of his theory, in which he states that "space" is the "real solid" and matter the "unsubstantial dream." Eddington and other thinkers have been arriving at the same conclusion.

Roslyn Heights, N. Y. CARLETON E. MCMACKIN.